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Established June, 1769, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

SOME TAXES TO PAY THIS YEAR

The tax assessors of the City of Newport have had a long and laborious task trying to find properly enough to meet the demands of the tax which must be raised. They have now nearly completed their work. The result is that the valuation of nearly all parts of the city has been raised, the portion of Thames street that was raised last year alone escaping. The total valuation of the city this year will be \$84,153,700, of which \$51,891,700 is real estate and tangible personal, and \$32,262,000 intangible personal. This is a gain over last year of \$4,377,200 in real estate and tangible personal and \$8,401,000 in intangible personal. The total tax the assessors were supposed to provide for this year was \$1,023,882.33, but the State passed a road tax of which the assessors received no official notice, but which they have provided for, which will amount to something over \$25,000. The total tax that the valuation will produce is \$1,047,531.09. The U. S. Housing Corporation objects to being put into the tax budget, but agrees to pay the city \$2,607.21, which will make a total tax of \$1,050,138.30. The tax last year was \$882,800. The increase this year over last is \$167,338.30.

They say comparisons are odious, but here are a few for the Newport taxpayers' consideration: Newport, with a population of 30,472 pays a tax on a valuation of \$84,153,700. Woonsocket with a population of 45,365 pays a tax on \$37,871,000. Pawtucket with a population of 60,666 pays on \$72,408,978, practically double the people and about three-fourths the valuation. Providence with 259,895 pays on a valuation of \$402,080,300, practically eight times the population of Newport and only about four times the tax. These figures show plainly that Newport pays a much greater share of the State tax, including the road tax, than she should in equity pay.

In spite of the heavy showers in other places and the threatening weather at times on Sunday, there was a large crowd of people in Newport and at the beach. Several thousand automobiles came into town during the day, and some of them encountered wet weather before they reached their homes again. There were showers all over New England during the day, but Newport had very little rain, although thunder was heard several times in the distance and the clouds looked very threatening at intervals.

Mr. James Herbert Howard has returned to his home in this city after seeing active service in the war for a number of years. He has had about as long and thrilling experience as any Newporter who went out, having enlisted in the Canadian Artillery long before the United States entered the war. He saw much active service in France and entered Germany with the army of occupation. Mr. Howard is a member of the Rhode Island Society Sons of the Revolution, and an ardent patriot.

During the prolonged hot spell of the early part of the week, there was one death in Newport from the heat. Robert Hope, who came here to take a chauffeur's position, collapsed on Bellevue avenue and died soon after being removed to the Hospital. The police had great difficulty in locating any of the man's relatives, but finally two brothers were found who came and took the body away for interment.

The annual Newport County Fair will be held at the Fair grounds in Portsmouth in the third week in September as usual.

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

There is some feeling among certain Newport people that the War Camp Community Service is rather overdoing the preparations for service men in this city. Former Mayor Frederick P. Garrettsen has sent an open letter to the local head of the Community Service, asking for an explanation of finances and of local conditions. A number of proprietors of local rooming houses feel that their business has been injured by the large number of rooming places that have been opened under the direction of the War Camp Community Service.

The local committee of the War Camp Community Service held an open meeting on Thursday evening, Mayor Mahoney presiding as chairman, at which ex-Mayor Garrettsen was present and was given an explanation of local conditions in reply to his letter. Mr. Garrettsen's letter was read and was taken up section by section. The number of activities was given, the number of employees, and the amounts of some of the salaries. The money comes from the amount apportioned to the War Camp Community Service from the United War Work Drive. The deficit from the Community Theatre was a little over \$5,000, and the cost of the Pageant at the Beach on the Fourth of July was something under \$1,000.

Secretary Andrews of the Army & Navy Y. M. C. A. said that the service had been of great assistance during the war when his organization could not accommodate the men in Newport, but with the coming of peace he believed that the Y. M. C. A. would be able to take care of them, especially if the fleet should not come in. Captain Campbell and Captain Trench spoke of the value of the work of the organization. In reply to a question of Rev. Mr. Hughes, Director Hutchinson said that the complaint of the Swedish Church on Corne street, regarding Sunday night music at the Aquidneck Club, had been adjusted. Director Hutchinson said that he had heard nothing official regarding the date of closing activities of the service, but that he understood that it would be financed until September.

At the conclusion of the hearing Mr. Garrettsen said that he was glad to have a thorough airing of the situation.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, a further hearing was given on the charges against Benjamin Shapiro, whose auto hackney license had been temporarily suspended pending a complete hearing. At this meeting, the soldier, Private Wolynski, who had been left unconscious on the sidewalk on Broadway, was present and gave his testimony of the ride from Fall River. He claimed that Shapiro struck him with a piece of pipe and assisted in pulling him out of the auto. As the case has not yet been tried in the courts, the board of aldermen confined themselves to the charge of leaving a passenger unconscious on the sidewalk, and finally voted to suspend the license of the driver for another week. City Solicitor Sullivan advocated a suspension of from three to six months.

A formal complaint was entered by the United States Housing Corporation against the maintenance of a dump close to the property of the corporation, and the matter was referred to the city solicitor. Bills for the services of the Newport Fire Department in connection with fires at Paradise Rocks and at St. George's School, amounting to \$150 and \$50, respectively, were ordered sent to the Town of Middletown. On recommendation of Alderman Williams the committee was authorized to purchase four stretchers for the use of the city ambulance. A great deal of routine business was transacted.

HIGH OFFICIALS HERE

A party of big officials of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company made a complete inspection of the Telephone property in this section on Wednesday, visiting the various exchanges along the route from Boston. In the party were President Matt B. Jones, Vice President C. T. Howard, General Manager William R. Driver, Jr., Commercial Superintendent Joseph Lawton, Engineer J. F. Frankenburg, and Superintendent of Traffic J. B. Carpenter. The Newport plant was looked over and plans discussed for further development.

Mayor Mahoney has tendered his resignation as a member of the committee on milk investigation, taking exception to the fact that the price of milk was raised during the progress of the investigation.

TELEPHONE OFFICES TO MOVE

The Providence Telephone Company has taken a lease of the lower portion of the old United States Hotel building on Thames and Pelham streets and will establish its general offices there about the first of August. The Company will have the old office portion of the hotel, fronting on Thames street, and extending back around the shoe store to Pelham street, where the old hotel bar was located. The rooms are being entirely refurnished and will make very attractive offices, easily accessible to the public.

Since the growth of the business in the Telephone Exchange forced Manager Wright and his office force to vacate the rooms in that building so that they might be used for other purposes, the general offices have been located in the old fire station building on Mill street. The public declined to go up Mill street and climb the stairs to the hayloft to reach the offices, so that Company has decided to come to the public by opening these offices on Thames street. The old fire station will now be used principally as a garage for the Telephone Company during the balance of the time for which the present lease will run. It is expected that eventually a new building will be erected on the Company's land adjoining the present Exchange on Spring street and will have a rear entrance from Division street. This will be an ideal arrangement when it can be carried out.

THE ROYAL VISITOR

The Prince of Wales, the future ruling monarch of Great Britain, will be in Newport for a week or more in August. He will come directly here from Ottawa, Can., on a British warship from Montreal or Quebec. He will be accompanied by a large military staff and attendants. While here the Prince will be the guest of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Ogden Golet.

For his entertainment Mrs. Golet and Mrs. Vanderbilt are completing arrangements for balls at Ochre Court and Beaulieu in addition to luncheons and dinner parties and other entertainments.

The week of his stay in Newport will be the great week of the season, and many thousands of guests are expected here. After leaving here the Prince will visit Washington and perhaps other cities of the country. The Atlantic fleet will be assigned as the escort to the Prince on any or all of his water trips.

ART ASSOCIATION EXHIBITION

The eighth annual Exhibition of the Art Association of Newport will open in the galleries of the Association on Bellevue avenue next week, there being a private view for members only on Saturday of this week. It is expected that the exhibition this year will be one of the most notable in the series that has been given by the local association. The reputation of the Newport Art Association has spread so widely that the most distinguished artists are now desirous of having their work hung in its galleries.

Work on the new Cushing Memorial building, which is being erected on the grounds to the south of the present building, is proceeding as rapidly as is consistent with good results and the public will soon have an opportunity to see what the new building will look like when it is finished.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT COMING

The big dinner by the Young Men's Republican Club at the Beach will take place on Monday evening, August 4th, when Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will be present and will make the principal address. This is an important and interesting event which should draw a large attendance of members and guests. It is the first time that this organization has tried the experiment of having a big dinner in the middle of the summer, especially in an "off" year, and it is hoped that this will be a success. The present board of officers have worked hard and have accomplished very much in rejuvenating this organization and have already made it a considerable factor in local affairs.

Large committees have been appointed to make arrangements for the dinner and it is certain that the affair will pass off very smoothly. The Newport Beach Association will serve the dinner in the large hall, under the direction of Manager McGowan, and it is a safe prediction that it will be a good one.

Tuesday, July 15, is St. Swithin's Day.

FIRE AT THE BEACH

There was an alarm of fire from box 43 at Bath Road and Gibbs avenue late Wednesday night which was the cause of considerable confusion. The fire was at the Beach, but through a mistake the box up the hill was pulled and when the apparatus responded there was no one to direct them to the fire.

A blaze was discovered by Night Watchman Philip Fingres under the boardwalk near the entrance to the dance hall. He at once set to work with fire extinguishers, after notifying a passing autoist to sound an alarm from the box at the Beach. This man pulled the box at Gibbs avenue, which was the cause of the confusion. In the meantime, Fingres had fought the fire alone until some of the firemen located the trouble and came to his assistance, when the flames were quickly subdued. Except for the prompt action of the watchman, the fire might have had very serious consequences, as a strong wind was prevailing at the time. It is supposed that a lighted cigarette was responsible for the blaze, as several incipient fires have been started in this way in the past.

COMING UNCERTAIN

There is much interest felt in Newport as to whether or not the great fleet will base on Narragansett Bay during the present summer. It was originally announced that the fleet would be here early in July and remain here for the greater part of the summer, largely in connection with the work of the Naval War College. Of late, however, some doubt has arisen as to the plans, and the fleet has not yet been in. It is still expected by many that the plans will be carried out as planned, and the ships may even arrive today. However, it is realized that the Honorable Secretary of the Navy would not feel any great regret if circumstances should arise which would make it desirable to base the fleet in some other place, particularly in Southern waters.

DEATH OF MRS. TILLEY

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Tilley, widow of George W. T. Tilley, died at her home on Powell avenue on Wednesday evening, in her eighty-second year, after a long period of ill health. Her husband was for many years the senior member of the firm of Tilley & Easton, dealers in pork products and manufacturers of the famous Tilley & Easton hams and sausages. Since the death of the two original members of the firm the business is now carried on under the name of William H. Easton & Co. Mrs. Tilley was well known among the older generation of Newporters and had many friends.

RETURNED TO ITS OWN

With the separation of the Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company from the other roads that formerly made up the Massachusetts Electric Company, the old parlor car Lawrence has been returned to this system. When the Newport & Fall River road was built, this car was one of the attractions of the line, being leased for private parties, and made many notable trips over the trolley lines of southern New England. With the development of the automobile the demand for the private car fell off and it was taken to other parts of the electric system and used as a private car for road officials.

A naval flying boat brought over some mail from the government ships at Block Island on Wednesday afternoon and carried back a return mail. The landing was made in the harbor.

PASTOR JETER'S WORK

Editor Mercury:—Permit me to give you a few facts respecting my visit to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington in the interest of the Pastors' and Laymen Humane and Reform Movement. Since the boys have returned from overseas, the need of this organization is more necessary than ever, because openings should be made for them. The pastors in the cities where I have been have taken on new interest in the matter. Where there were 50,000 of my race in Harlem three years ago, there are nearly 100,000 now. It will cost \$50,000 to put this propaganda on foot throughout the large cities of the United States, but it will be worth millions of dollars to the community at large. Some of the best-thinking white friends are interested in this work, and they have consented to be an Advisory and Finance Committee in this matter. Our aim is to get employment for our people throughout the country, and place those who will make good in service wherever they are needed. In the last three weeks I have spoken to more than 5,000 people and addressed three different ministerial conferences. They have decided to organize their churches for this humane and reform movement, which is of so much importance.

H. N. JETER.

SUPERIOR COURT

The June session of the Superior Court for Newport County has continued through the week, making one of the longest sessions on record. There have been many jury trials and in most of them verdicts have been reached, although there was one disagreement this week after a long drawn out trial.

On Monday Judge Barrows gave a hearing on the petition of Thomas E. Morgan vs. Richard K. Slocum and wife, for a preliminary injunction restraining the respondents from building a garage on the Wilbur farm. The petitioner claimed that under the deeds to the land the use of the land for objectionable purposes was prohibited. For the respondents it was said that they proposed to erect a garage to be divided into private sections, that there would be no general repair work there, and that a garage of itself is not a nuisance. Many decisions were cited by counsel for both sides, and at the conclusion of the hearing Judge Barrows declined to grant the petition at present.

In the afternoon a number of applicants were admitted to citizenship in the United States. There was a hearing in the divorce case of Agnes Levering vs. Leigh Combs Levering, and the petition was granted on the ground of non-support.

On Tuesday the case of Roland Easton Brown vs. Albert J. Howard was further heard, having already been before the Court for several days. There were arguments by counsel and the Judge charged the jury, after which the jury went into retirement for several hours. They once reported that they were unable to agree, but Judge Barrows asked them to try again in order to avoid the trouble and expense of another trial. Late in the evening, the jury finally reported a disagreement and were discharged.

In the afternoon there was a hearing in a case brought under the Workmen's Compensation Act—Mrs. George H. Nickerson vs. Westinghouse, Church, Kerr Company. Plaintiff claimed that her husband was injured by a piece of falling timber while at work at the Torpedo Station on February 20 last, which contributed to his death. He died in Fall River a few days later following an attack of influenza. Several medical witnesses were heard, and the Court decided that the accident was too remotely connected with the man's death to allow the petitioner to recover against the contractor.

On Wednesday there were two divorce hearings. The prayer of the petitioner was granted in the case of Madelyn Coriander vs. Manuel Coriander. There were cross petitions in the case of Frederick E. Babbitt vs. Laura M. Babbitt, and the petition of the husband was denied while that of the wife was granted. Several attempts were made to bring the couple together during the session of the court but without avail.

At the session of the court on Thursday there were two more divorce cases to be heard. John P. Meyer was divorced from Julia Meyer and Evelette Ward was divorced from Christopher C. Ward. A temporary injunction was granted in the James-town case of Charles Moll against Harry E. Shatzler, restraining the latter from erecting a new garage near property of the petitioner. The case will come up for hearing in Providence next week.

The annual fair of the Newport County Agricultural Society will be held this year on September 16, 17, 18 and 19. The officers of the Society are planning to make this the best exhibition ever held in the County. Governor Beekman and other prominent men will be present on Governor's Day.

Next Monday, July 14, is the 25th anniversary of the great hail storm in Newport. It lasted only about eight minutes but did nearly fifty thousand dollars worth of damage. Many of the hailstones were larger than hens' eggs.

MRS. LYON'S RECITAL

Mrs. Damon Lyon is in Newport, making final arrangements for her annual Newport recital, which is to be held on July 16th at the Y. M. C. A. Mrs. Lyon has arranged a most attractive and unique recital. She has been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Eline Hamilton, who has lately come to this country and who has made a great sensation wherever she has been by playing on a rare and beautiful instrument, the lute, which, I think, at one time belonged to Queen Elizabeth of England. She will sing Old English Folk Songs and Spanish and Italian songs with the lute. Mrs. Hamilton will also play solos of the harp and will sing English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh songs. She also will play on the mandolin and banjo.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

Mr. Clarke T. Barker of this town died last week at the home of his son, J. Herbert Barker of Redwood Farm. Mr. Barker was the son of the late Albert G. Barker and Mary Peckham Barker. Mr. Barker was born in 1852 at the Barker homestead on Oliphant road. He was a stone mason by trade, but in his later days he was engaged in farming. He was the oldest member of Holy Cross Guild. He is survived by a widow and eight children: Albert G. of New York, J. Herbert of Portsmouth, George Ernest Magill of Fort Island, Joseph J. of Middletown, C. Marion, who has been overseas with the 301st Engineers in France; Mary R., who is Mrs. Ernest Coggeshall; Benjamin and Warren of this town. A sister, Miss Dorcas Barker, and a twin brother, Mumford T. Barker, also survive. The funeral, which was private, was held at the home of his son, Mr. J. Herbert Barker. The interment was in the family lot in St. Mary's churchyard. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful.

It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. Alwyn Ball, Jr., of New York, have purchased the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lewis of Bear Creek, Pa., in Middletown near St. George's School. Mr. Lewis had all of the lumber and material cut at his estate at Bear Creek and had the house built about ten years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Alwyn Ball, Jr., have leased Boothden for several seasons.

Mr. Robert A. Peckham, who has been guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Peckham, has returned to Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. Winton Gladding have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Kline.

Miss Elizabeth Peckham is taking a four weeks' course at the Harvard summer school.

Mr. Fred P. Webber, who exhibited sweet peas at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society show held in Boston recently, received 11 prizes on his flowers. According to the Boston papers, Mr. Webber had a very remarkable exhibition, it being in a class by itself.

Mr. Thomas S. Lawton has as guest Lieutenant Raymond Dawley of the Navy Aviation Corps, whose home is in Pittsfield, Mass. While flying in San Diego, Cal., Lieutenant Dawley fell 1700 feet in a plane and received an injury to his leg. He is well known here, having been attached at one time to the Naval Training Station.

A prize of \$25 has been offered by Mr. Edgar M. Phelps of Slate Hill Farm for the best herd of five or more cows which produce the most butter fat for a year. This prize was offered in connection with the Cow Testing Association, which is under the direction of County Agent Sumner D. Hollis. Mr. Hollis gave a demonstration of canning at the farm of Ida M. Brown on Monday.

Mrs. Ralph R. Barker has purchased the Green End estate, on Green End avenue and Bliss Mine Road, in this town, of Mrs. Mary Moriarty. The estate consists of two dwelling houses and a large tract of land.

The number of books loaned from the Middletown Free Library are as follows: Geography and Travel 20, Science and Arts 2, Poetry 1, Biography, 4, Fiction 132, total 159.

Miss Mary May Marks and Mr. Manuel Martins were united in marriage last week. Mr. and Mrs. Martins received numerous beautiful and useful presents, among them being a chest of silver from the bride's cousins in Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Martins spent their honeymoon in Boston and Atlantic City and are now at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Manuel Marks on Wapping Road.

Miss Ardella F. B. Peckham is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin W. H. Peckham, at their home on Honeyman Hill. Miss Peckham will spend the summer here. She has been at Fort McPherson, Ga., in United States General Hospital No. 6, as a reconstruction aide since February.

The two bulls which were purchased in Connecticut by the Middletown Co-operative Bull Association were recently killed by lightning. Their owner had them ready for shipment, and had taken them from the pasture to the barn, when the barn was struck and burned and both bulls killed. The directors of the Association will hold a meeting soon to attempt the purchase of others to replace those lost.

Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs' bungalow a Bethshan-in-the-Woods is at present occupied by a number of children of St. Mary's Orphanage of Providence, under the direction of their matron, Miss Elizabeth Jennings. They expect to spend two weeks there.

A moonlight party was held at Third Beach Monday evening, when about 24 young people gathered there. They collected wood and built a fire, over which a supper was prepared. Mrs. William Hubbel acted as chaperone and a very enjoyable evening was spent there.

The Women's Foreign Missionary meeting, which had been postponed a week, was held on Tuesday at the home of Miss Ellen Smith. The meeting was opened with devotional exercises by the president, Mrs. Annie Congdon. It was voted to send for the bells for the Boston Jubilee in the fall. The mystery question box was then conducted, after which there was a short program on mite boxes. The boxes were found to contain \$22, which will be used for the yearly appropriation to the Lillian Smith Scholarship fund. Refreshments were served by the hostess at the close of the meeting.

Inspection Invited

By ZONA PROST

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"There, by crickets," said Tommy, eyeing with pride the brand-new sign he had just dangled from the old arm on the end of the gate post. "If that don't fetch 'em, nothing will, Gwen. Pretty folks, ain't it, even if your little brud did do it for you?"

Gwyn rested from her labors and smiled with deep satisfaction. The sign was conspicuous, but not rudely so, and it was to the point.

FINEST HAND LAUNDERING.

INSPECTION INVITED.

"It was hard to get it all there, too, I want you to know," added Tom. "Think folks'll talk much?"

"Who cares how much they talk; go 'long, boy!" Uncle Peter brushed him to one side disdainfully. "Miss Gwen ain't got to touch any washin', is she? She's jes' the official negotiator. Julia's got to turn out all de hand washin' dey send along."

"Wouldn't the major just chew nails if he could see it?" Gwen smiled happily. "It's so nice to have an illustrious father who never comes to see you, and is around on the other side of the world most of the time. I really think dad believes we live on honey and cream and sunshine, Tommy. We'll get some good roast beef once more and a whole barrel of flour at once, instead of rations. You've got to drive after all laundry and deliver it on Saturday, Tom. I'll do it week days."

Glendale was treated to the surprise of years when the full significance of the sign on the old Hilbert place dawned on its inhabitants. Certainly the two Hilbert children were liable to do anything radical, coming from the stock they did, but at least they were supposed to keep to the line, socially. When Gwen drove calmly around the small town in her smart yellow cart calling for and delivering laundry as if she were scattering blessings broadcast, even little Miss Carey, the dressmaker, said it did seem as if all shame and decency had gone out of folks when they could take in washing.

But oddly enough the new laundry prospered amazingly. For the guests at the two hotels at the springs had never heard of Major Hilbert or his children, and after the first samples of Aunt Julia's washing reached customers, Gwen found she could control the summer trade.

So the big grove back of the smoke house became a huge open-air laundry where Aunt Julia reigned supreme over five helpers, and Uncle Peter drove the yellow cart now instead of Gwen. It was quite enough work to manage the little office she had opened off the dining room, and keep track of everything.

And before the first month was over there was such a wonderful balance to the good that Gwen ran out to the grove and hugged Aunt Julia before everybody, and cried a little on her ample shoulder.

"We'll pay up every last blessed bill in three months if this keeps up," she exclaimed. "You, darling, you. Aunt Julia, I declare I'll give you a pale pink velvet robe of glory for this. Do you know we've got every one of the new guests; every last one! This Mrs. Ramsen is a dear old thing. She's got two sons coming on from somewhere today, and she says they always wear pongee pajamas, and she's never yet found a laundry could do them up right. We will, won't we, auntie?"

The next morning the yellow cart stopped outside the iron rail fence, and Gwen saw that Uncle Peter had some one with him, some one who hurried up the walk to the veranda and rang the bell outside the screen door energetically. She answered it herself. He seemed very nice and very tall and boyish.

"Well, you see," he began cheerfully, "you're Miss Hilbert, aren't you? I'm Dick Ramsen. My brother and I came on last night from New York and I promised your father I'd call at once."

"Dad? Is he over here?" gasped Gwen, glancing at the sign instinctively. "Oh, horrors!"

"He's not hurt a bit," Dick assured her earnestly. "He's in fine condition, but he can't come on for a while yet. I'm awfully glad to meet you. He's talked about you all so much, you know. I felt as if I could not wait to meet you."

Gwen smiled up at him teasingly. "Are the pongee pajamas yours? Because, if they are, I can tell you right now we'll do them up beautifully. Come on and sit down and tell me all about my forgetful father. Do you think it will shock him to find me in business?"

"It won't shock him, Miss Hilbert," Dick hesitated a minute and plunged. After all, she would have to know sooner or later. "It may startle Mrs. Hilbert, but she's all right. You'll like her."

"Mrs. Hilbert!" repeated Gwen slowly. "You mean dad is married to somebody? That he is bringing any one here—a new wife?"

"Mother likes her immensely. She's an American and very charming. She's due here today or tomorrow. Going to stay with mother first until the major can join her."

"But she mustn't do that." Gwen tried to get a grip on her senses. "She must come here, of course. Dad would wish that. It's the right thing to do." And then she looked at the sign again and it mocked her. "Inspection Invited." And here she was seized with a longing to snatch it down and hide it from the scornful gaze of the interloper. "Won't you please find out when she is to arrive, and—will you meet her with your mother?"

The major came on a week later, handsomer than ever, and hungry for a sight of the big old house on a knob of the Cumberland. All the way he wondered how he was going to make peace between Gwen and the new mother, and when the train drew in he saw the two standing together, comrades already, with Dick behind them and Uncle Peter waving and wiping his eyes from the express truck.

All the story of the laundry was told on the way home, and at every remembrance from the major Mrs. Hilbert took Gwen's part. It had been wonderful and remarkable of her, she said, even to try to swing such an undertaking. Gwen's lashes lifted once only to her father's grim face.

"I've paid up every last dollar we owed with those soapuds, Dad."

"And, dear," added his wife, firmly. "I can assure you when we were doing canteen work very often we women did not only our own washing, but that of others who needed help."

"Mother says our pongee pajamas—" began Dick; then stopped, flushed violently at Gwen's look.

"You needn't have told them about those," she said as they stood for a moment on the veranda steps together, after the house was reached. "I'm not going to have that sign up all my life, I hope."

"I hope not, too," Dick assented fervently. "I made up my mind the first day I saw it that I'd take it down myself just the minute you gave me a chance. And I'm going to ask for the chance mighty soon, too."

Gwen drew in a deep breath of relief. After all, a good soldier may be permitted to be glad when the war is over.

"I don't care how soon you try it, Dick," she said, and slipped by his reaching arms into the house.

Beautiful Yellowstone Lake.

The Yellowstone lake is a beautiful sheet of water nestling in the mountains, nearly 8,000 feet above the sea. Its waters flow northward, forming the Yellowstone river, a tributary of the Missouri. To many persons, the falls and canyon of this river are the greatest wonders of the park. Soon after leaving the lake, the stream narrows and quickens, and the water leaps 100 feet directly downward. A short distance farther it tumbles 309 feet, or almost twice the height of Niagara. The river then runs between steep walls, which rise 1,000 feet above it. This canyon is somewhat winding, with numerous bold cliffs jutting far out into the abyss; and from these cliffs grand views may be obtained. Far below one sees the silvery stream, too distant to be heard as it dashes along. Across the chasm, a half mile away, dark green pines fringe the bank, and between the water and these woods are gorgeously colored rock walls, having all the tints of the rainbow.

Novel Way to Promote Men.

"If I have a job to fill, and a man who I think will exactly fit it, I do not go to him and tell him so," writes a factory executive in System, the magazine of business. "Instead, I find some opportunity to tell him about the job incidentally, perhaps just as one of the problems I am having to meet, and without connecting it with him at all. Usually, if he is as well fitted for the work as I think he is, he gives me an opening to ask him if he would like to try it—he himself has not already asked for the chance to try it. It is a good deal better, I believe, to let the man take the job by his own choice this way than just to give him the job. You have his unqualified opinion as well as your own then as to his fitness for it. And the responsibility for his making good rests on him rather than you. Which means, usually, that he will try just so much harder to make good."

African Golf His Hoodoo.

"African golf" proved my undoing," said Private Clarence B. Bruce, Pittsburgh, just back from the war. "I was a sergeant once and in charge of a heavy gun. I was the boss. But I couldn't hold that job when the boys began 'African golf' right under my nose. When the bones started to roll I began to slip. Well, it was back private again for me when the officers found me down on my knees shooting averts and elevens. "But, say, maybe those guns of ours didn't do some execution." We cleaned up one town so clean that there wasn't anything alive or whole when the infantry went in. No, sir, not even a dead chicken for our boys."

Valuable Government Report.

The United States geological survey, department of the interior, has issued a report that may be of great value in the search for underground water, oil and gas. This report, prepared by Joseph A. Cushman and issued as Survey Bulletin 678, contains descriptions of some species of Foraminifera from the miocene and pliocene formation of the coastal plain of the United States and is abundantly illustrated with figures, many times magnified, of these minute organisms.

Ministry of Mirth.

An ex-member of the London county council, the Rev. H. B. Chapman, vicar of that quaint relic of old London, the Savoy chapel, marooned in a backwater of the Strand, has emerged into print in the columns of the Morning Post, on the great amusement question. Mr. Chapman is convinced that all is not well in the theatrical state of England, and there are many who agree with him. Still he is no mere iconoclast. He has his remedy. It is a very simple one—a ministry of mirth, headed by an ideal chief, and established without delay. But then Mr. Chapman admits that he is an "incorrigible optimist." Perhaps Mr. Chapman might add to the gravity of nations by editing a new edition of the works of Democritus of Abdera, the Laughing Philosopher, unless, as is quite possible, and not without reason, he regards Democritus as the first of pessimists.

FROCK FOR STREET

Ready-Made Clothes Offer Many Possibilities in Dress.

Collections Represent Either New Imported Models or Models of American Designers.

Throughout the country, as well as in the more important cities, the shops offer many possibilities to the women who demand smart correctness in their apparel yet have neither the time nor the opportunity to have their clothes made to order. These shops are always on the watch to make the most of the slightest turn of fashion's wheel, says Vogue, and their collections represent either the new imported models or the late creations of American designers. Women who like to dress smartly but who have a rather limited income, may find clothes that are well and carefully made.

Many of the evening gowns shown in Paris are almost too elaborate and quite too gorgeous to be generally adopted here for summer wear. The taffeta and tulle frocks, however, are charming exceptions, and even when trimmed with sequins and beads they have a certain air of lightness which one associates with summer dances. Perhaps it is because they are very short.

The summer frocks which had their "try-out" at Palm Beach this year may be sharply divided into two classes—those for sport wear, which are rather severe in line, though usually brilliant in coloring, are made in most cases of silks or of wool jersey; the picturesque lingerie frocks, forming the larger class, are made of embroidered and lace-trimmed batiste, of organdy in lovely pastel colorings, and also of ginghams and calicoes in quaint designs. Very often these dresses are trimmed with unusual materials, so that a dotted Swiss frock will have a bonbonnet sash, or a gray organdy will be edged with squirrel fur. Narrow velvet ribbons are in favor, especially for trimming chintzes and calicoes.

The season furnishes many attractive wraps in interesting materials. Faux silk is a fabric which is serving many purposes. When trimmed with Angora the soft, lustrous weave of the silk and still the softer surface of the wool make a happy combination. It is used for suits and occasionally for frocks, separate jackets and brilliantly colored capes which may be worn either with daytime frocks or in the evening.

Some sort of a topcoat is necessary to complete the summer wardrobe.



Frock of Indestructible Voile.

The most satisfactory are those suitable for motoring and yet not too cumbersome for ordinary wear. Home-spun in lovely soft brown was used in one coat which was made on straight, slim lines and finished by a big wrapped collar.

Smock Model of Silk.

A pretty new smock model for a little girl, made of silk, cotton or serge, may have its neck, short sleeves and pockets trimmed with braid or embroidery or some relieving color. An opening may be arranged at the left side of the front which extends down about six inches from the neck, the edge of which may also be finished with braid or embroidery. As a trimming scheme the braid, embroidery and buttons may be placed at the right side of the frock bodice.

Opinion.

Opinion is divided into four parts—what we want our friends to think of us, what we think they think of us, what they do think of us, and what we think they think we think they think of us.

First Land Sale.

We should say the first land sale on record was the purchase of the field of Machpelah by Abraham, who paid 400 shekels of silver for the field in which he buried his wife.

Happiness and Interests.

Personal happiness is almost synonymous with personal interests; the wider the range of the latter the higher is the degree of happiness.—Lillian Whiting.

DRESS OF RICH WHITE SATIN



This is a charming dress of white satin. Its corded design and plaited ruffles, floating georgette sleeves, braided hat and a touch of rose, at the waist, affords a most acceptable costume for a garden party.

HAT THAT IS EASY TO MAKE

Use Crown From Old Top Piece, Flowers Around Edge, and Bow at the Back.

A hat was sadly needed for the new gray voile frock, with its pattern of rose clusters and its gray georgette frills; but the wardrobe held nothing suitable and extra expenditure on millinery was not desirable, in view of the forthcoming holiday, notes a correspondent.

That evening I dined with a friend. "How do you like my new hat?" she asked, placing on my head an attractive little toque, trimmed with a wreath of flowers and a ribbon bow.

"You see," she continued, "I just took the crown from an old hat, placed the flowers round the edge and the bow at the back, and there you are—a completely different hat."

The effect was so charming that I promptly went home and turned out my wardrobe afresh. A burnt oatmeal straw with a dilapidated brim was easily sacrificed to the knife, and a shot blue and gold ribbon and three cerise roses selected for the trimming. The dull blue touch in the ribbon toned pleasantly with the blue-gray of the voile, and a narrow cerise velvet ribbon, round the waist of the frock, corresponded with the roses.

In making the hat the head lining was put in first and stitched over the edge outside; to cover that the ribbon was put all the way round and tied at the back. The roses were then placed, one in the front center, and one at each side, and, with a floating veil thrown over, the hat was finished.

ONE-PIECE PAJAMA OUTFITS

Latest Style of Negligee Is Full Length, With Knee Length Mandarin Shaped Coatee.

A very interesting type of negligee brought out by one designer recently consists of full length one-piece pajamas made of flesh-colored or white satin with a knee-length mandarin shaped coatee of georgette in contrasting color, which may be slipped on over the pajamas. The virtue claimed for this garment is that the pajamas may be used as a sleeping garment if desired and by the mere addition of the overblouse it is transformed into a presentable and very becoming bodice outfit.

The cape or shawl of negligee is also a great favorite this season. It is fashioned very much on the same general lines as the pajama affair just described. A foundation of satin, taffeta, or crepe de chine is topped by a long cape or square shawl with slits cut to serve as armholes. This overgarment is made of sheer material or lace.

The woman who makes her own undergarments will be interested in the fact that the newest petticoats have no opening at back or side. The upper edge is merely run on to an elastic, so the petticoat may be slipped comfortably over the head. In this way the figure is more completely protected and a smoother surface is provided over which the narrow skirts of the present season may be fitted.

Silk Sweaters With Tassels.

Some of the new silk sweaters are finished at the hem with a row of silk tassels in matching color. These tassels are fastened on at one-inch intervals and the effect is charming.

Talking of rains, the task of the suburban gardener is likely to provide a little supplementary excitement during the next few seasons. While digging in his garden the other day a resident of Manor Park unearthed a loaded shell. During 1917 and the first few months of last year an enormous quantity of ammunition was fired by the barrage guns in the London district. An uncertain proportion of this consisted of "duds," which, when they did no material damage, were buried a few feet in the earth. It is a crop which will need careful harvesting.

Clothes Press.

To save space in a clothes press hang a metal towel rack and fasten it to the bottom of a shelf and hang the skirt, coat and suit hangers over it. In this way a great many garments can hang in a small space. They also hang free, not touching wall or anything to cause dampness or wrinkles.



USE LABOR-SAVING METHODS

Expensive Equipment Rarely Pays Even on Large Poultry Farms—Some Practical Devices.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Labor-saving methods can be utilized to better advantage on commercial poultry farms by careful planning of the arrangement of the buildings and by installing simple labor-saving devices. An expensive labor-saving equipment rarely pays even on large poultry farms.

Some of the practical devices are large dry-mash hoppers in which all the mash is fed, the piping of water to be convenient to each house, and in a long house the installing of a simple trolley system to carry the feed and to be utilized in cleaning the house. If several houses are used they should be arranged to save steps. Sufficient yard space should be allowed to keep the ground in good condition. It is a serious mistake to allow only a very small amount of yard space and thereby overstock the land and produce soil contamination.

A practical and comparatively inexpensive equipment consists of one or more long houses containing from 600 to 1,000 hens arranged with double yards and kept only for the production of market eggs. The yards should be from 100 to 150 feet deep and should be plowed and sowed frequently to quick-growing crops to keep the land fresh. Such a house can be fitted with two large yards, one on each side, which reduces the expenses of partitions in the yards and also greatly facilitates labor and cultivating the



Barred Plymouth Rocks on Government Farm at Beltsville.

yards. Considerable green feed can be grown incidentally in keeping these yards fresh and in good condition.

The use of mammoth incubators materially cuts down the labor necessary in hatching large numbers of chickens, and a brooding system of stove brooding houses, or a small hot-water pipe system makes an economical brooding equipment and one which can be conducted successfully with a minimum amount of labor. The breeding stock under these conditions should be kept in colony houses scattered over a considerable area, and if possible allowed free range, using their eggs for hatching during the breeding season and keeping from 50 to 100 hens in each house.

On the average general farm the poultry does not receive sufficient care to produce the best results, but by better arrangement of buildings and better methods the same amount of poultry could be kept with the labor now being used and better results obtained, while in many cases the size of the flocks could be increased and greater profits realized for the labor required.

On commercial poultry farms careful planning of equipment will greatly reduce labor, but a very intensive system is detrimental to profitable results with poultry. The danger is often too great intensification, which while temporarily reducing labor does not provide conditions under which poultry can be reproduced successfully with good results.

TABLE SCRAPS FOR CHICKENS

Poultry Flock Peculiarly Adapted for Converting Waste Into Nutritious Food.

There is a certain amount of table scraps and kitchen waste which has feeding value, but which if not fed finds its way into the garbage pail, in every household, no matter how economical the housewife.

Poultry is the only class of domestic animals which is suitable for converting this waste material, right where it is produced in the city, into wholesome and nutritious food in the form of eggs and poultry meat.

Clothes Press.

To save space in a clothes press hang a metal towel rack and fasten it to the bottom of a shelf and hang the skirt, coat and suit hangers over it. In this way a great many garments can hang in a small space. They also hang free, not touching wall or anything to cause dampness or wrinkles.

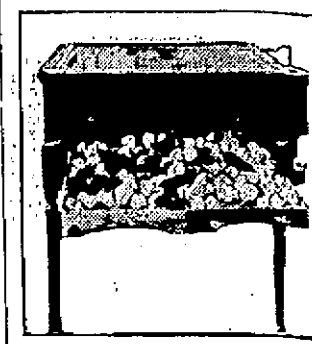
POULTRY FACTS

PROPER CARE OF INCUBATOR

Eggs Should Be Even-Shaped and Medium-Sized—Best Results Secured If Turned Daily.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Poultry raisers place great dependence upon the early-hatched chicken on account of its greater vitality, making a more vigorous growth, escaping the ravages of disease and insects, developing into early maturity, and the pullets from this hatch becoming profitable layers in the early winter season following. As a rule it is also true that eggs produced in the early part of the season will show a higher percentage



A Good Incubator Hatch.

of fertility than those produced later in the season. Care should be taken in saving eggs for the incubator. Select even-shaped, medium-sized eggs and keep them in a cool place. Better results will be secured if these eggs are turned carefully every day. Do not keep them over ten days or two weeks before putting them in the incubator.

Before setting up the incubator give it a thorough cleaning inside and out. Remove all the trays and scrub them with hot soapuds. After they are dried brush the entire inside of the incubator and all the trays with wood alcohol. Clean out all the lamp flues to see that there are no cinders or carbon deposit; also, that these spaces have not been used for mice nests in the winter time. Clean the oil chamber of the lamp with hot soapuds and remove the old wick from the burner and hold the burner in a soda solution for 15 or 20 minutes. Run the incubator for 48 hours to get the thermostat properly adjusted. After running the incubator five days, test the eggs and remove those that are infertile. Now is a good time also to clean the brooder. Give it a thorough scrub with some good disinfectant, as a clean, dry place for the young chicks when they are hatched, and, if possible, keep them removed from the old flock until they are half grown.

HIGHER PRICES FOR CAPONS

Fowls Grow Larger Than Cockerels Are Easily Handled and Flesh Is of Better Quality.

The principal advantages of caponing are that the capons grow larger than cockerels, make more economical growth, are more easily handled, sell for higher prices, and are more economical for the consumer on account of less waste in dressing and cooking. In addition the flesh is of better quality.

A statement from the Ohio College of Agriculture says: "Do not sell hatched cockerels as broilers unless the Leghorn or other light-weight breeds. Caponize them and market after the holidays at weights of six to ten pounds each. Increase the supply of poultry meat and make a large profit on the chickens you raise."



The brooder should not be overcrowded with chicks.

The best food for young ducklings is stale bread and skimmed sweet milk.

Overfeeding the young chicks (10 to 15) can be indulged in by many, especially by the beginners.

Feed chicks lightly until they are eight or ten weeks of age. After that they can be forced.

Good healthy chicks can be raised by properly taking care of the brooder chicks or of the brooder.

It is in warm weather that lice infest the brooder; they cause little chickens to die.

At the present prices of feedstuffs it pays every farmer and poultryman to save the poultry manure.

Always have your coops and brooders perfectly dry. A good layer of alfalfa or the chaff from the barnyard.

If the chicks are kept free of frost and are kept out of the rain and they will grow fast and will be little trouble as the weather warms most of the time.

Eyeglasses.

The suggestion of the use of eyeglasses for the cure of eye defects was made by Roger Bacon, the great astronomer of the thirteenth century. The use of the spectacles was carried out by Italian. Physicians of those days, however, did not know the true cause upon which they were based.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time table revised May 5, 1919.
Leave New York for Fall River, Taunton and Boston, week days, 1.15, 4.55, 8.15, 11.10 a. m., 1.15, 3.01, 4.44 (for Fall River), 5.05, 9.10 p. m.
Sundays—Leave New York 4.55, 7.58, 11.15 a. m., 1.05, 5.05, 7.10 (for Fall River), 9.10 p. m.
Middlebury—3.08 p. m.
Plymouth—3.08 p. m.
New Bedford—3.35, 8.15, 11.10 a. m., 1.15, 5.05, 8.10 p. m.
Tiverton—3.35, 8.15, 11.10 a. m., 1.15, 5.05, 8.10 p. m.
Providence (via Fall River)—3.35, 8.15, 11.10 a. m., 1.15, 5.05, 8.10 p. m.

Newport & Providence Street Ry Co.

JUNE 1, 1918
Cars Leave Washington
Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS—6.50, 7.40, 8.50 A. M., then each hour to 8.50 P. M.

SUNDAYS—7.50 A. M., then each hour to 9.50 P. M.

Missing His Opportunity.
The conductor of a band, giving an open-air concert, beat time very energetically, leaning now toward one part of the band and now to another, and stamping his foot apparently in paroxysms of musical fervor. Mike, in the audience, watched him, fascinated; but, at the end of the selection, with a disappointed air, he turned to leave. "How did ya like it, Mike?" asked his friend. "Come away!" said Mike, in disgust. "O'le been watchin' him for half an hour, and he hasn't fit one of them yet!"

Eastern "Mad-Stones."
In eastern countries rubies are treated by the "tabasheer," or some other form of what are indifferently called "snake-stones," or "mad-stones," and which are believed to be a specific for all forms of poisonous bites or wounds. "Tabasheer" is a porous, stony accretion found in the stalks of bamboo. It was used in Persia so long ago as the tenth century, and is carefully described by the French traveler Tavernier, who visited India in the seventeenth century.

Not Going to Withdraw It.
A man who had a very bad impediment in his speech once got into an argument with an acquaintance to whom he had taken a great dislike. The dispute became hotter and hotter until the unfortunate stammerer completely lost his temper. "You're a f-f-f-fool!" he shouted furiously. "Sir," replied the acquaintance coldly, "you must retract that at once." "Never!" retorted the stammerer. "I'm only too glad to g-g-g-get it out!"

Spirits of Trees.
The Malaysians and other Johore natives believe that each species of tree has a spirit or divinity that presides over its affairs. The spirit of the camphor tree is known by the name of Bisan—literally, "a woman." Her resting place is near the tree, and when at night a peculiar noise is heard in the woods resembling that of a cicada, the Bisan is believed to be singing and camphor will surely be found in that neighborhood.

Author of the "Doxology."
The author of the "Doxology" was the English bishop, Thomas Ken (1637-1711), who, in 1691, was deprived of his see (Bath and Wells) as a non-juror. His most widely known hymns include the morning and evening hymns, "Awake, My Soul!" and "Glory to Thee, My God, This Night," both of which end with the famous "Doxology," "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

Hornbill's Remarkable Nest.
Most wonderful of all is the nest of the hornbill. The hen bird lays her eggs in a hollow in a tree, and as soon as she is settled on them the male bird walls her in with clay, leaving just space for her head to stick out. He feeds her, and there she sits, not until the eggs are hatched, but until the young are big enough to come out.

Untying the Knot.
There is a marriage custom among the Santals, a tribe in India, by which, after a cash price has been set on the bride by the parents, the dance and his lady tie a knot in a string for each day to intervene before the wedding. Then the parents separate; day by day a knot is untied, and when the end of the string is reached the real knot is tied that makes the couple one.

Pearl Superstition.
Pearls used to be considered unlucky and history tells of more than one queen who, before the sudden and tragic death of their royal consorts, saw in dreams all their jewels turned to pearls and were told that it presaged tears. Just the same, women were not afraid to wear them and nowadays we laugh at superstition.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

URGES USE OF BOTH HANDS

French Authority Points Out the Value of Ambidexterity and Its Need of Cultivation.

France, in her earnest efforts to rehabilitate herself, has come to the wise conclusion that a child—a man or woman of the near future—who can use either hand with equal facility is almost twice as useful to the state as a "right-handed" or a "left-handed" person.

The Paris correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association writes of the attempt to encourage ambidexterity in French children.

"At the recent meeting of the Académie de Médecine Doctor Armaingaud pointed out the loss—military, civil and economic—which results from an artificial disability imposed on young children, and therefore on adults, in allowing them to use only their right hand, so that the left hand is used only as an auxiliary to the right.

"Speaking from a military point of view, Armaingaud called attention to the statement made by General Baden-Powell to the effect that no one could doubt the value of ambidexterity. If both hands were used equally by everybody instead of being used only occasionally, or by a few persons, as is the case today, the strength of the army would be increased notably.

"At this time, when the population of France is decimated by tuberculosis and alcoholism, and when the excess of births over deaths is less each year, it is not a matter of indifference to permit the population of France to continue what may be called a physiologic mutilation, one which may be made to disappear at will.

"Armaingaud proposed to the academy (1) to issue an appeal to the people of France, asking that the mothers, in the interest of the nation and in the interest of defense of the country, teach their children from the first to use both hands equally; (2) to request the minister of public instruction to make the equal use of both hands obligatory in all the primary and secondary schools; (3) to urge the foundation of a prize to be awarded annually to the teacher in France who has been most successful in carrying out this most desirable reform."

Another Antigas Invention.
"Neutralizing ointment" is one of the latest war inventions. It is publicly revealed in an official description of the protective devices against gas attacks, now being issued to our troops.

The mask, with its contained chemicals for neutralizing any poisonous fumes that creep in, is familiar. But one so-called gas is a liquid, and because of its blistering effect the soldiers have given it the name "mistard gas."

When an area is drenched with this stuff the menace may persist for many days. The peril is not from the liquid itself. Mustard gas, bubbling through the clothing, and makes painful wounds where the flesh is reached. The newly invented ointment most apparently be rubbed all over the body, as well as on face and hands, to protect the soldier when the enemy's bursting shells are spraying this horrible liquid gas about.—Providence Journal.

Phones and Divorces.

Statisticians tell us that there is one telephone for every ninth person in this country and that every ninth marriage ends in divorce. The inference is obvious! The truth is out at last! Mr. Bell's ingenious little invention has joined the discredited ranks of the summer hammock, the cocktail, the fox trot, the roller skate, the ice cream parlor and the automobile. It is indeed a sorry state of affairs. One telephone for every ninth person, and on every ninth phone could get the busy signal forever! All too soon, alas, the wireless telephone will come into general use, and no home will be complete without its own little aerial runabout. O, statisticians with thy pen, prepare to write new records then!—Thrill Magazine.

Fish Leathers a Success.

The bureau of fisheries has received a sample lot of leather made from the skins of aquatic animals, including ray, shark, sturgeon, paddlefish and porpoise. It has received also articles made from such leathers, including men's, women's and children's shoes, as well as a belt, wallet, portfolio, brief case, etc. The manufacturers have established stations on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts where supplies of raw material are obtained, and are producing from such sources a very high grade of leather suitable for nearly every purpose for which leather is used.

Walking.

Walking! Walking! What pleasure there is in the mere act of walking upon some pleasant level! If relieved by alternating hill and dale, so much the better.—Edward P. Hood.

Happiness in Cheerfulness.

The mind that is cheerful in its present state will be averse to all solicitude as to the future, and will meet the bitter occurrences of life with a placid smile.—Horace.

Old Age Unhealthy.

We can't help thinking, that the business of a centenarian is very unhealthy. We rarely hear of them unless they are dying.

Nothing New.

"All the world's a stage"—and yet some people look upon the revolving stage as a modern idea.—Boston Transcript.

Daily Thought.

How many worthy men have we seen survive their own reputations.—Montaigne.

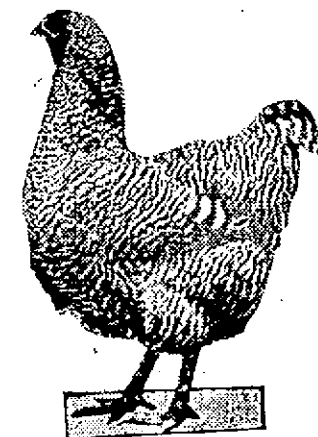
FARM POULTRY

PURPOSE OF A SMALL FLOCK

It Is Primarily for Eggs and Therefore Fowls Should Be Fed With This End in View.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The actual purpose of keeping a small flock of fowls is primarily for egg production. Consequently they should be fed with this end in view. Practically every housewife has a quantity of table scraps, vegetable peelings and "leftovers" that can be utilized by feeding to hens. Supplementary to such feed, however, a grain and dry mash should be provided in order to produce the best results. By



Purebred Fowls of General-Purpose Type Are Best Adapted for Back-Yard Flocks.

supplying the fowls with all available table scraps, it will usually cost from 50 to 75 cents a year per fowl for grain and other feeds. A good egg laying ration should consist of the following: Three parts corn meal and one part beef scrap mixed together and fed in a dry-mash hopper to which the fowls will have access at all times. In addition to this a scratch ration consisting of equal parts cracked corn and oats should be fed twice daily. When no table scraps are available it will take about one quart of scratch grain daily for twelve to fourteen fowls. However, this can be reduced when table scraps are fed and a certain amount of natural green feed, such as grass, is available.

In providing the fowls with a suitable house it should be remembered that the essentials of such a building are fresh air, dryness, sunlight and sufficient space so that the fowls will not be crowded. Usually each fowl should be allowed four square feet of floor space. If available, scrap lumber from dry-goods boxes, etc., can be utilized to construct such a house. The cost will be considerably less than when lumber is purchased. If sufficient lumber is not available for the entire house a rough framework well covered with ordinary roofing or tarp paper will answer the immediate needs.

When the heavier fowls (Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, etc.) are kept all females should be disposed of at the end of their second year, inasmuch as in most cases they will cease to be profitable at the end of that time. The lighter breeds (Leghorns, etc.), however, can be profitably kept as long as three years. By disposing of the hens in this way a part of the flock must be renewed each year. Consequently, considering that the percentage of cockerels and pullets is usually about the same, and that a certain percentage will die before reaching maturity, it is customary to hatch more chicks each year than there are hens in the flock.



Overfeeding kills more chicks than underfeeding.

Little and often is a good feeding rule for newly hatched chicks.

Eggs for incubator hatching should be fresh, the fresher the better.

This is the time of year when poultry quarters need to be made safe from rats.

Ducklings should be ready for the green duck market at from ten to fourteen weeks of age.

A good, well-regulated incubator will hatch eggs with far more certainty and do it more cheaply than can be done with hens.

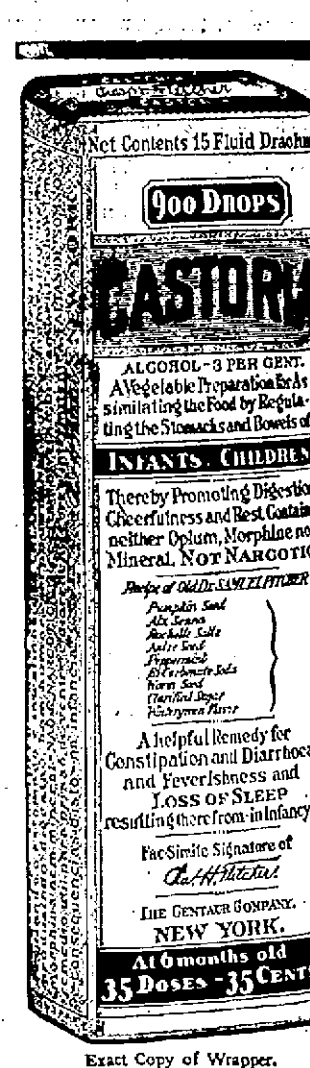
Much of the trouble often found in brooding chicks is due alone to feeding too early, or in excess during the first few days.

Scales on chicken's legs are caused by a mite. This mite can best be controlled and disposed of by the use of heavy black crude oil.

In the location of the poultry house, if it is impracticable to select a soil that is naturally dry it should be made dry by thorough underdrainage.

Hard to Catch.

"Waydown," a comedian in a colored regiment, was asked when he received his discharge if he would enlist in case of another war. His reply was: "Boy, if this man's country gets into another war they is gonna be two men missing—this nigger and the man what's chasing him."



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

PROPER FEEDING IN SUMMER

Not Advisable to Give Too Rich Food During Extremely Hot Days—Not Easily Handled.

It is best not to feed too heavily, or of too rich food, during the extremely hot days which are experienced occasionally in summer because overloaded digestive systems cannot handle the food as well in the extreme heat.

Ivory "Mines."

Lieutenant Schuetz, who was a member of a United States naval expedition sent into the Arctic in search of the exploration ship Jeannette, reports the discovery of ivory "mines" in a group of islands lying northeast of the Lena river, situated in northeast Siberia. Vast numbers of mammoths, it appears, have been discovered, buried in a sea of ice, and it is held that, for a short period each year, probably a few weeks, these mammoths could be "mined" with great profit, owing to the immensity of the tusks, four times the size of those of the elephant of this age, and because of the great value of ivory at present. An ivory "mining" expedition would doubtless furnish all the "thrill" that the most adventurous and possibly desire.

Ways of Young Sparrows.

After the young sparrows leave the nest, they gather in flocks, which with other flocks return every night to the same roosting place, writes Frank W. Chapman, in "Our Winter Birds." Sometimes this is in a densely-floated tree, at others in ivy or other vines. The birds all seem to have much to say as they retire, and chatter together in a chorus which is fortunately hushed by the approach of darkness.

Three Capital Crimes.

"When I was a boy," states Mr. Patch in Stockton Herald, "there were three capital crimes—murder, blasphemy, and lying abed in the morning. Of the three, murder and blasphemy might sometimes be forgiven, but late rising never. One of my grandfathers frequently got up at four o'clock on a winter morning, built a fire in the cook stove and then would sit down by it and go to sleep."—Kansas City Times.

Official Peace Day.

May 18 in 1899 was called "Peace day." It was the opening of the international peace conference at The Hague in Holland, which established the permanent court of arbitration for the settlement of all vital issues between and among the great nations. The conference was first proposed by the czar of Russia.

Deliberating.

"You say the jury is deliberating?" "Yes, they are," replied the sarcastic lawyer. "The only juror who has a thimbleful of brains is probably telling 11 numskulls that my client is guilty."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A Sure Thing.

"Ah always had mo' faith in sympathy than in congratulations," observed Shilbone. "You knows fo' sure dat dar an' anybody gwinter be jealous ob you' bahd luck."—Boston Transcript.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over

Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Special Bargains!

Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domestic fabrics at 4 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

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184 Thames Street
NEWPORT, R. I.

LOOSE LEAF BINDERS

We handle the famous [-P Line of] loose Leaf Binders and Forms. You've seen them advertised in the Saturday Evening Post and other publications.

100 LOOSE LEAF DEVICES AND FORMS FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND FOR EVERY BUSINESS.

Ring Binders, Post Binders (Sectional and Whole), Spring Back Holders, and Patent Steel Ledgers.

MERCURY PUB. CO.,
182 THAMES ST.

NOTICE

OFFICE OF

Newport Gas Light Co.

181 THAMES ST.

No Coke will be sold or orders received for same until further notice.

Newport Gas Light Co.

Amusements for Employees.

The secret of having thoughtful care for the amusement of employees is not a new discovery. It has been in use for more than a generation by one of the most successful department store proprietors now in this country. The "Bon Marche" also introduced the idea in Paris years ago. New York merchants arrange picnics and dances for their women and men clerks.

Guard the Thoughts.

A man can never do anything at variance with his nature. He carries within him the germ of his most exceptional action; and if we wise people make fools of ourselves on any particular occasion we must endure the legitimate conclusion that we carry a few grains of folly to our ounce of wisdom.—George Eliot.

Atrocious, Indeed.

One of the most famous—as well as one of the worst—puns of history was perpetrated by King James I of England, when Sir Walter Raleigh, whom for political reasons he disliked, was presented to him. Said the king, fixing Raleigh with his cold-enough eye, "Rawly! Rawly! True enough, for I think of thee very Rawly, mon!"

Walking Downstairs.

It is not so difficult to walk downstairs as to walk up, as everybody knows. Why not try it? It takes very little longer time and the many calls for the elevator for descending passengers could be reduced by a half at least if we were a bit thoughtful. The saving in current and fuel would be remarkable.

No Mystery About Them.

Poets are fond of alluding to the picturesque tradition that pearls are made from the dew of heaven, but the fact of the matter is that those milky balls just merely represent the efforts of the oyster to cover up an annoying grain of sand and render it less irritating.

Chromatic Scales.

There are two forms of chromatic scale. The harmonic chromatic and the melodic form as well. The difference is purely theoretical. They are both played in the same way. It is a question of notation. One calls a note D flat and the other C sharp.

None Foredoomed to Failure.

Hold up your head! You were not made for failure, you were made for victory. Go forward with a joyful confidence in that respect sooner or later, and sooner or later depends on yourself.—George Eliot.

Labor in Politics.

In 1872 on the 23d of May the first national convention of workmen, as a political party, at New York nominated Gen. U. S. Grant for president. Grant was the regular Republican candidate.

Eagle "Mikado" Pencil No. 174



FOR SALE AT YOUR DEALER'S. EACH OR 50 PER DOZEN—MADE IN FIVE GRADES. CONCEDED TO BE THE FINEST PENCIL MADE FOR GENERAL USE.

EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY,

New York

Established by Franklin D. 1844

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 181
House Telephone 1010

Saturday, July 12, 1919

The government has on hand twenty-one million pounds of sugar which it does not need and there is an individual shortage throughout the East. The government had better unload some of its surplus holdings.

Burleson says there is no truth in the report that he has resigned. Bad news. The President's Cabinet are not the resigning kind. Rumor has it that Daniels is going to get out, but Rumor can easily be branded as a liar.

The Democrats won the national election in 1912 largely because of a promise to reduce the high cost of living, and in 1916 on a fluke and because "he kept us out of war." It is going to be interesting to see just what fancy illusion will be dangled in front of the voters next year.—Prov. Journal.

That party never yet won an election except under false pretenses.

The United States Housing Corporation is preparing to sell 6000 residences erected during the war in the vicinity of munitions plants, shipyards and other industrial establishments. These residences are sold for a mere fraction of the original cost, thus adding enormously to the expense of the government. The waste during and since the war by the government and its underlings has been simply wicked.

WAY TO SETTLE LEAGUE CONTROVERSIES

There is a growing conviction in this country that the sinking of the German war fleet at Scapa Flow was instigated by representatives of the nations arrayed in war against Germany. Ever since the surrender of that fleet the question of its disposition has been marked by bickering. It was the wish of Secretary Daniels, reported some months ago, that the fleet should be towed to some remote and fathomless spot in the briny deep and sunk, and it may well be that the inability of conferees to decide how the fleet should be divided among the victorious nations induced them to take Daniels' view and suggest immunity to the German officers if they would dispose of the fleet with finality, which they appear to have done. But, if the nations arrayed against Germany could not agree on the disposition of such a relatively small matter as a surrendered fleet, how could they ever be expected to agree on the contradictions and involved language to be found in the league of nations covenant and vitally affecting interests of the greatest diversity? If the fleet was a bone of contention, the league is a veritable ossuary of mott and broil. Therefore, like the German fleet, it should be sunk "deeper than e'er plummet sounded."

HOW BOLSHEVISM WOULD WORK

Working underground in this country is a mysterious and far-reaching movement, which seeks the destruction of the entire economic system on which is built all business and prosperity. It is a mysterious, disintegrating infection from the fanatical Far East.

Many of the people who fear these ideas the most have little notion what they are. They would not know what to say to a Bolshevik if they saw one. It will be well for the people to understand more clearly just what this doctrine is that has swept through Europe like the influenza. It should be met with a common sense appeal to facts.

Bolshevism, as set forth in Russia and adopted in substance by a considerable element in this country, is the idea that every factory, every railroad, every industry, with its entire plant and equipment, should be owned either by the state or by all the workers employed in that industry. These workers should take all the proceeds of their operation, and divide them up upon some principle to be agreed upon. No one should be allowed to vote who employs any other person.

Bolshevists argue that any industrial plant rightfully belongs to the group of people who work in that plant. They think, if these workers had the courage and the power, they would walk up to the office tomorrow and say to the hirelings of the capitalist, "This plant is ours and we are going to operate it for our own benefit. If you wish to take hold and work with us, you can share alike with us."

The Bolshevists say this scheme would lift the burdens of poverty and raise all humanity to a beautiful realm of happiness, concord, and well-being. How would it work in practice?

The Swiss are buying American coal at \$36 a ton, against \$25 for German coal. American coal is delivered unconditionally; Germany, France and Belgium require return shipments of cattle, condensed milk, cheese, etc.

THE IRRESPONSIBLE SPIRIT

There are always a lot of people who refuse to take their part in the measures necessary for the benefit of the community. You can see examples of it every day.

For instance, a driver with a heavily loaded truck pulled into Newport from somewhere the other day, stopped his machine and proceeded to deliver his stuff. It took him something over half an hour. All that time he left his motor running. That motor was needlessly wasting gasoline every minute of his stay.

If the driver noticed it, he probably argued that the gallon or two he might be throwing away would be worth but 25 or 50 cents, and that his employer would never feel or know the difference. Perhaps he was one of the men who complain about the unsatisfactory wages they earn. If so, one reason for the same is the wasteful habit of so many workers who never consider the interest of their employer, or the necessity of co-operating in community measures of economy.

And so it goes in all the policies that ought to be adopted for public benefit. A man may think that the few cents worth of gasoline he wastes are not enough to amount to anything. But if everyone wastes in the same spirit, the supply is depleted, the price is advanced, and an added item added to the costs of everyone who does business. So it is in the waste of paper stock, food and fuel supplies, and everything else the community needs, but finds scarce and high. Whatever one does, he should ask himself the question, what would be the effect on the community if everyone did the same? Not until he has himself checked every item of waste in his own work and living, can he consistently complain at the scarcity and high cost of the essentials of existence.

MONEY ENOUGH FOR THE PRESIDENT'S USE

Political Washington has been highly amused in the last few days by the effort of a noted Wilsonian Boswell to convey to the public the impression that the President may be handicapped in his desire to make a speaking tour of the country because of lack of traveling funds. This writer admitted that the President has an annual traveling appropriation of \$25,000, which he draws whether he travels or not, and then figured out that a tour of the country covering some 10,000 miles, would cost about \$18,000. As a matter of fact, it is not probable that the President has spent \$5,000 a year out of his traveling appropriation, and, therefore, has an accumulation of something like \$120,000 during the six years of his occupancy of the White House from this one fund. Nor is it at all likely that a 10,000 mile tour of the country would cost him anywhere near \$18,000.

WHO GETS THE BENEFIT?

There is a great mystery relating to all the high prices of this costly epoch. Everyone is paying nearly twice as much for things as he paid 10 years ago. And yet no one will admit that he is profiting by the advance, and most people claim they have not had their fair share. The pulling and hauling of all elements to get their due proportion creates constant disturbance and dissatisfaction and tends to upset business.

It is inevitable in so radical a change, that some classes of people should get very much more than they are entitled to, while others should get very much less.

Many profiteering dealers have used the occasion to jack up prices regardless of costs. They considered that the public is thoroughly educated up to the idea that prices have got to be high. So they put up their goods regardless of reason. After they have put them up once and people have forgotten a little about it, then they put them up again.

A similar situation is claimed in some trades where labor unions control all the workers and will permit only a limited number of persons to learn the trade. It is felt that they have put up wages out of proportion to the advance in living costs, to the great detriment of business in their line and section.

Many people's first thought is to have the government interfere in all these matters. Yet that often does not work out at all. Government officials are sometimes governed by political considerations, and frequently don't understand a situation nearly as well as people on the ground, who ought to settle these things themselves in their own local field.

People who show a hogish spirit generally suffer for it. They drive trade away which will find other channels of doing business. In the long run fair prices and fair play pay best.

Senator Hiram Johnson, in his arraignment of the league of nations at Providence, Monday night, declared that it was not an association to prevent war, but "a league of armed nations in a gigantic war trust." "In its very creation," he said, "it has been stripped of every idealistic purpose it ever had. It contains within itself the garments of many wars, and worse than that it rivets, as in the Shantung decision, the chains of tyranny upon millions of people, and cements for all time unjust and wicked annexations."

THE CIVIC LEAGUE

The annual meeting of the Civic League was held on Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, first vice president, presiding in the absence of the president, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, who is on her way to Japan. Annual reports were received from officers and committees, as well as the heads of the various departments.

The following officers were elected: President—Mrs. John Nicholas Brown. Vice Presidents—Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman.

Treasurer—Miss Lucy P. Brownell. Recording Secretary—Miss Ruth B. Franklin. Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. John A. Murphy, Jr.

Directors—Miss Phoebe Bull, Miss Rene Cortazzo, Miss Clara E. Ennis, Mrs. Stanley C. Hughes, Miss Maude Wetmore.

The Directors subsequently elected the following heads of departments: Municipal: Mrs. Charles Weaver; Sociological, Miss Harriet E. Thomas; Educational, Miss Ellen F. Mason; Chairman finance committee, Mrs. Ernest Howe; Chairman membership committee, Miss Nina M. Wilks; Chairman publication committee, Mrs. Alfred G. Langley; Chairman house committee, Mrs. William J. Underwood.

MUSIC CLUB CONCERT

The first public concert by the Music Club, an organization composed of local musicians, was given at the Community Theatre on Monday evening and proved to be a real treat to lovers of good music. An orchestra formed by Bandmaster Short of the Seventh Artillery Band rendered a pleasing overture, but most of the numbers on the formal program were by vocalists, all of whom were heartily applauded. The work of the soloists was of a high order, as was to be expected, while the chorus work by the members of the Club was also excellently done. A feature of the program was the rendition of Mozart's Concerto XXV in C Major by Mrs. George Peabody Eustis, Mr. Alfred G. Langley accompanying her on another piano. The soloists were Mrs. Rooney, Mr. Drosky and Mr. Bozyan.

NEWPORT HOSPITAL

The annual meeting of the corporation of the Newport Hospital was held on Tuesday afternoon, when the various annual reports were read and officers elected. A deficit of nearly \$10,000 was reported for the year just ended, which was larger than for the previous year, but not so large as for some other years.

The following officers were elected: President—William P. Buffum. Vice President—James A. Swan. Secretary—Henry C. Wilks. Treasurer—Thomas B. Congdon. Trustees, for three years—William P. Sheffield, Alan R. Wheeler, John C. Seabury. Auditing Committee—Edwin S. Burdick, George W. Bacheller, Jr.

There was an interesting presentation to Mrs. Hamilton F. Glover, wife of Lieutenant Commander Glover, executive officer of the Torpedo Station, on Wednesday afternoon. The officers and enlisted men of the Station presented her with a handsome silver service, the presentation being made by Lieutenant Jack K. Campbell. Commander Glover has been ordered to sea duty, after having been at the Torpedo Station for about two years.

A bill is now before Congress requiring future Presidents to stay at home and sit on their job at Washington. It provides that "from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for the President of the United States during the term of his office to absent himself from the territorial jurisdiction of the United States or to perform the duties of his office at any other place than at the seat of government."

According to Senator Gerry of Rhode Island, the expenditures of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1918, were more than twelve billion six hundred million dollars. The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1919, were over eighteen billion five hundred million dollars. Who will say this is not an extravagant government?

Sergeant Major Harold C. Clarke, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Elmer Clarke, has returned from overseas service and been discharged. He was for two years attached to General Pershing's headquarters as a member of the non-commissioned staff.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Pauline Andrews Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Stevens, and Lieutenant Chester H. Ober, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Ober.

Profanity seems to be on the decrease at the Naval Training Station, but the same cannot be said of the local office of the Providence Telephone Company. "There's a reason."

An immense shark, said to weigh over 2000 pounds before it was dressed, was caught off Point Judith this week and brought to Newport for shipment to New York.

The number of men under training at the Naval Training Station has been still further reduced by details to the fleet.

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)

The Widow Nearly Wrecked

Calvin Millikin's famous Palm Beach racing machine known as the Tin Widow came within an ace of being reduced to a heap of twisted junk last Saturday afternoon in front of the local postoffice, when Calvin averted a broadside collision with the big ten-ton truck belonging to Giles P. Dunn, Jr., by detouring over the car tracks of the Island Rapid Transportation Co., and mounting the edge of the 20-foot embankment which separates the main street from the beach. On his wild side-slip, Calvin miraculously ducked a crowd of fifty people, hotel guests, and with great dexterity managed to keep the wobbling Widow from plunging down the steep bank—with a sudden burst of speed and belching forth a stream of fire from the exhaust—the Widow balanced herself on two wheels, leaped by an electric light pole, barely missing it by the fraction of an inch, and amid the shrieks of nearly two hundred guests from the New National veranda, landed again on the road, apparently none the worse from its sudden experience.

According to the witnesses the big racer was coming down Water street from the north at a 50-mile clip when suddenly the big truck emerged from the rear of the post office and when half way across the street the engine became stalled—thus completely blocking the street from curb to curb. Sheriff Willis has issued a warning to all the speed maniacs not to exceed the 15-mile limit in the hotel section, under penalty of arrest.

Manager Robert Rose of the Crescent Beach Bathing Pavilion, announces the largest "over the Fourth season" ever recorded in the history of the beach.

Owing to the high cost of ice several of the local soda fountains will remain closed this season. Although a barge containing 750 tons of this commodity arrived in the basin last Saturday the price advanced to \$1.50 per 100 weight Monday morning.

Mrs. J. Elmer Payne and her daughter Katherine are entertaining friends for the month of July at the Block Island House.

Mrs. Robert H. Farnham of Westbury is the guest of Mrs. Wm. B. Sharp for the week-end.

Dr. and Mrs. Carol H. Ricker and family of Worcester, formerly of New Shoreham, are spending the summer at their house on Spring street.

Echoes from the Hot Wave

Sam Rose, the local postmaster, who in his idle moments conducts the managerial department of the Governor Gorton Farm, in providing for the comfort and enjoyment of the summer guests, is protesting the scarcity of the most necessary seasonal adjunct—ICE. Sam says that during the extreme torrid spell just experienced the only cool place on his farm was a picture of George Washington crossing the Delaware, hung in his parlor, adding that during the hot afternoons the guests would assemble in the front room and watch George juggle the ice. He claims the effect was all that could be desired.

At the Meadowbrook Farm one of the guests claims that the heat was so intense that the butter was served on the table in ketchup bottles provided with sprinkler tops, while the visitors at the Negus Cottage were supplied with paint brushes, the butter being served in individual bowls; printed instructions in the dining room advised the guests to apply a thin coat on biscuits and bread.

Edgar Willis, proprietor of the Continental Inn, tried a new scheme—cutting the picture of a cake of ice from a newspaper he placed the clipping under a five-pound box of butter before he went to bed in an endeavor to save it. But he couldn't fool the olea. It had acquired the habit of running around nights.

Morris Capps, chief delicatessen artist on board the U. S. S. Fulton, has devised a new dish called Perfumed Eggs. The skipper contends that eggs will supply their own perfume if left alone long enough.

Tal Dodge has introduced a brand new feature at the Dodge Cottage this season. All male guests are provided with cob pipes loaded with corn meal and are advised to smoke before breakfast. Tal says the smoke tastes like hot biscuits and takes their appetites away.

Miss Emma A. Rose is attending the summer session at the State Normal School.

Prof. George Draper of North Attleboro, Mass., is instructing Darius B. Dodge and John Rose in the art of modern dancing.

Mr. Edwin Littlefield of Providence, State Bank Examiner, spent the Fourth and week-end with his mother at her home at the Harbor.

Former Lieutenant-Governor Zenas W. Bliss and A. H. Crandall, President of the Atlantic Tuna Club, have been tuna fishing the past week with Capt. C. Elmer Dodge on the Gertrude D. On July Fourth Mr. Bliss hooked the first tuna of the season on the rod and reel, his catch registering 42 pounds. The following day Mr. Crandall caught what bids fair to be the prize catch of the season—a 57-pound tuna.

The Transfer Lunch under the management of Miss Lena Lamont is the popular rendezvous of the Society folks this season. Aside from accommodating the general public, Miss Lamont is catering to private parties from the hotels, two or more receiving her personal attention every evening the past week.

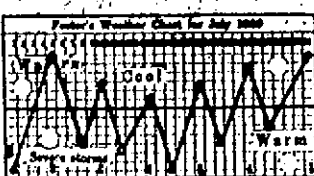
Chris Champlin has opened the Jazz Café in the Mechanics Building for the season. Jazz Concerts by the D. K. E. Entertainers are given every afternoon and evening. Lovers of ice cream and soda water are royally entertained in this popular arid emporium.

Charlie Smith and Addison Mitchell have leased the Tuffy Tent for the season and are conducting an ice cream and candy parlor.

Owing to the fact that the members of the U. S. S. Fulton were away on 72 hours leave, the base ball contest with the All-Stars was postponed until the 13th.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Kahman and Master Donald Kahman of Providence were the guests of Mrs. Earle Lockwood over the Fourth.

Funeral
The funeral service of Mrs. Mary



WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., July 12, 1919.

Last bulletin gave forecast of warm wave to cross continent July 13 to 17, storm wave 14 to 18, cool wave 15 to 19.

Next warm wave will reach Vancouver about July 17, and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of July 18, plains sections 19 meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 20, eastern sections 21, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about July 22.

These two disturbances cover July 13 to 25, or about two weeks. The reader should be careful to follow each disturbance separately and not mix it up with the one that crosses continent about six days earlier, nor with the one that crosses continent about six days later. A "disturbance" is the basis of all weather events and consists of a warm wave followed by a storm wave and the latter followed by a cool wave.

The two weeks now under discussion—July 13 to 25—is expected to begin with cooler than usual, followed by up and down temperatures, but more up than down, ending with much higher temperatures near July 25. Where otherwise not located, the dates are for meridian 90, as the weather features slowly drift eastward. If you do not understand meridian 90 send for Foster's Weather Map—it is free to subscribers of this newspaper.

More rain was expected for July 5 to 12 than for 13 to 25. But more rain has been expected south of 37 and east of Rockies crest than north of that line and least north of Canadian line. North of mountain ranges or high, long ridges that run east and west will get least rain and south of them most rain. Where the long, high ridges and mountain ranges run north and south the rains will be more evenly distributed. These conditions will continue till end of November. These remarks do not indicate how much rain you will get. The general amount may be very small or very great. The above remarks only indicate where most of the rain that does fall, and least of it, may be expected.

The storms July 13 to 25 are not expected to be very severe, but they will increase in intensity from July 13 to 25. Greatest storms of July have been expected from July 2 to 12.

O. Rose was held at the residence of her son, David B. Rose, last Sunday morning at nine o'clock, Rev. Horace A. Roberts officiating. Mrs. Rose, who was in her 90th year, was a member of the First Baptist Church, and in her younger days was very active in the affairs connected with church work and was one of the most popular young ladies in the town. She was born November 8th, 1829, daughter of the late Gideon and Cordelia J. Dodge. She leaves one son, David B. Rose, and two granddaughters, Miss Emma A. Rose and Miss Rheta I. Rose. Interment was at the Island Cemetery.

Ten U. S. seaplanes with their mother ship, the Shawmut, arrived in the New Harbor Tuesday afternoon for a stay of three weeks. They will engage in maneuvers with the Atlantic fleet.

Mr. and Mrs. Mort G. Wright of Hartford, Conn., are occupying their bungalow at Crescent Beach for the season.

Dr. Charles F. Perry has resumed his practice after an absence of a week in Philadelphia.

Weekly Almanac, JULY, 1919

STANDARD TIME.									
	Sun	Moon	High	Low	Sun	Moon	High	Low	Sun
12 Sat	5 18	4 43	1 45	7 32	8 12	5 18	4 43	1 45	7 32
13 Sun	5 18	4 43	1 45	7 32	8 12	5 18	4 43	1 45	7 32
14 Mon	5 19	4 44	1 46	7 33	8 13	5 19	4 44	1 46	7 33
15 Tues	5 20	4 45	1 47	7 34	8 14	5 20	4 45	1 47	7 34
16 Wed	5 21	4 46	1 48	7 35	8 15	5 21	4 46	1 48	7 35
17 Thurs	5 22	4 47	1 49	7 36	8 16	5 22	4 47	1 49	7 36
18 Fri	5 23	4 48	1 50	7 37	8 17	5 23	4 48	1 50	7 37

First Quarter, July 4th, 11.17m. evening
Full Moon, July 11th, 2.02m. morning
Last Quarter, July 20th, 7.02m. morning
New Moon, July 27th, 1.21m. morning

Marriages.

By Rev. Charles W. Foster, of Emmanuel Church, 5th Inst., Martha L. Carr to William J. Gaff.

Deaths.

In this city, 8th Inst., Elizabeth C. widow of George W. T. Tilley, in her 82nd year. Suddenly. In this city, Mary, widow of Patrick Canole.

SHALL WE OBEY?

The people of the United States refused to obey the commands of their would-be master on November 5, 1918, but will they have the courage to refuse again when he commands them to surrender their independence under the league of nations covenant? This time the people must speak through their duly chosen representatives in the Senate.

The Administration at Washington cannot see why it should discontinue buying land for military purposes just because the war is over. It can see nothing improper in abandoning an immense military camp at Oklahoma and spending millions for a new one in Georgia. The South is in the saddle for a little while longer.

Three sailors have been arrested by the police on charges of taking two automobiles. There had been a lull in auto stealing for several weeks.

The annual meeting of the Newport Chapter of the Red Cross was scheduled for Friday afternoon, and a large attendance was expected.

The annual lawn party of the First Baptist Church was held on Thursday—indors because it rained.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeeeland

Of the 1500 Maine men and officers which originally composed the Fifty-sixth Pioneer Infantry, known as "Milliken's Own," 350 were mustered out last week and left camp at once for their homes.

On receipt of information that the port of Boston will be closed on and after Aug. 1 to returning troops, and that the total allotment of troops for Boston for July is only 26,000, or 10 per cent of the total sailing from France, Mayor Peters sent an urgent protest to Secretary of War Baker, expressing the hope that the report is erroneous.

Building operations in Springfield were crippled when several hundred common laborers building laborers and mason tenders went on strike to force their demands for higher wages. Many of the men did not report for work in the morning, while many others struck after they had received their pay at noon. The men asked 50 cents a day increase, to \$5 a day.

A floating mine, apparently alive, was found floating off Fort Warren, Hull, Boston Harbor by Army officials. It is of an unknown character and origin and none of the Army officers or even the Navy officers can tell which country has used the particular type. The Army officials are carefully guarding it and the Navy officers have asked Washington for instructions.

Citizens of Marlboro, Mass., have named squares in honor of the memory of Sergt. Dennis F. Lyons and Priv. Allen C. Howie, both of whom paid the supreme sacrifice on the battlefields of France. The dedication of the squares was part of a memorial service which the city held. The service was preceded by a parade in which Sergt. Lyons horse was led.

With the consent of Judge John R. Keeler, counsel for Mrs. Amy E. Archer-Gilligan entered a plea of second degree murder for causing the death of Franklin R. Andrews of Cheshire May 30, 1914, at the Gilligan home for the Aged in Windsor, Conn. Life imprisonment in the state prison at Wethersfield was imposed at once. She has been on trial in the superior court in Middleton for 10 days.

The first prisoner to be conveyed by airplane departed from Stamford, Conn., en route of Mineola, where he was to be given in custody to Maj. Miller, commanding officer at Hazelhurst Field. Priv. Charles Lowden of Stamford, a member of the third aero squadron was the prisoner and though he is to be held on a technical charge of desertion, he did not appear to be greatly disturbed by his predicament. He waved his hands gayly to the crowd that assembled to see him off as the biplane piloted by Lt. Victor Bean took to the air and hummed off across Long Island Sound. Priv. Marshall of the local recruiting station was in charge of the prisoner. He was armed with a 45-calibre revolver but he allowed that he did not think Lowden would attempt to escape.

The Mass. House has passed to be engrossed the bill making it unlawful to conspire to maintain or increase unreasonably prices of necessities of life and providing punishment for such offences. Mr. Odlin of Lynn moved to restore the bill to its original form, which described the offence as a "crime," whereas the Senate has substituted the word "unlawful." "The price of living necessities are soaring," he said, "and it must be stopped." He declared he would like to see state prison sentences imposed on "the thieves who raised the prices." Retailers of every class, he said, are making inordinate profits and their offence should be made a crime. He then moved to amend the bill so that it would provide for sentences to state prison rather than to houses of correction.

The Massachusetts bureau of immigration, of which Bernard J. Rothwell is chairman, has issued a poster, printed in seven languages, for the purpose of combating Bolshevist propaganda. It is planned to have the poster displayed prominently in railroad stations and in a large number of the principal manufacturing plants. The poster is headed "Who Makes the Laws?" "In America," it continues, "the people by the ballot elect the Legislature which enacts the law and officials who enforce it. They create the courts which finally interpret the will of the majority. This is freedom. In Russia, Lenin and Trotsky, as 'Dictators of the Proletariat,' exercise their autocratic will. This is slavery." The bureau believes the contrast shown on the poster will have a helpful moral effect upon large numbers of our foreign born population.

Acts and resolves passed at the last session of the Maine Legislature, which has become operative unless suspended by referendum petitions, include the measures providing that the standards of the United States government shall control in determining what is an intoxicating liquor, and giving women the right to vote for presidential electors. They also provide for the Americanization of foreigners and the reduction of illiteracy, and establishing adequate port facilities, investigation of the water power of the state, co-operation with the United States in the settlement of returning soldiers, sailors and ex-soldiers' settlement board. A referendum has been requested on the resolve ratifying the national prohibition amendment, but it has not been determined whether this could be referred to the people under the referendum laws.

TO EXTRADITE THE EX-KAISER

Bonar Law Tells Commons 'No Official Representations Have Been Made to the Dutch.'

HINDENBURG SENDS APPEAL.

Wilson Vetoes Plan of Trying Kaiser in United States—Clemenceau Suggested Paris, but This Was Deemed Unfair.

London.—"The allies have not made any official representations to the Dutch government regarding the extradition of the former German emperor, but necessary steps are being taken in the matter," Andrew Bonar Law, government spokesman, declared in the House of Commons. Mr. Bonar Law's statement was made in reply to a question of a member.

In reply to a further question as to whether any unofficial communications had been sent to the Dutch government, Mr. Bonar Law said:

"I would rather not say." Another member then asked: "Is the spokesman of the government aware that nobody particularly wants the ex-kaiser to be brought here?" This question was received with cheers.

The question of the trial of the former Emperor William was on the program for discussion by the Council of Three for several days, while President Wilson was still in Paris.

Reuter's Paris bureau declares this in an article regarding recent statements by the members of the American peace mission that Premier Lloyd George's statement on the subject in the House of Commons had come as a surprise to them.

The bureau, which says its information comes from authoritative conference circles, adds, however, that because of more urgent business coming up, discussion of the question by the council was postponed.

Nevertheless, the agency declares, it is known that President Wilson had expressed himself strongly as to the place for the holding of the trial. It asserts there is every reason to believe he was fully cognizant of the decision to try the ex-emperor in London.

Hindenburg Sends Appeal.

Berlin.—Field Marshal Hindenburg has addressed an open letter to Marshal Foch, begging him to use his influence to save the ex-kaiser from trial by the allies. He repeats his offer to substitute himself for the former emperor for trial. The field marshal wrote:

"The war is over. Common people are determined to accept the hard terms imposed. Also the army and its officers are ready to make every sacrifice for the fulfillment of peace."

"Thus far their honor is unimpaired. Any soldier failing to interpose on behalf of his supreme war lord, to whom he has sworn allegiance, is unworthy of honor."

"As the oldest soldier and adviser of the Kaiser, I feel it my duty to address you, Herr Generalissimo, to use your influence to induce the allies to desist from the demand for the surrender of the Kaiser to save our people and our army from ignominious humiliation."

"I hereby place myself at the complete disposal of the allies in the place of the Kaiser. Every other member of the old German army is ready to do likewise."

Planned to Try Kaiser Here.

Paris.—Secretary Lansing announced that he was satisfied with the decision to try the ex-kaiser in London.

Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau first suggested that the trial be held in Washington, holding that the American capital was far enough removed to give proof that the allies intended fair play.

But President Wilson vetoed this immediately, not being greatly interested, it seems, in the Kaiser's trial and not wishing to have Washington go down in history as the scene of the trial.

PITH OF THE VICTORY NEWS

The senate will be asked to ratify the Anglo-French-American alliance before considering the peace treaty and the League of Nations. The anti-league senators welcome this program because they believe the alliance "pulls all the teeth" of the league covenant.

Entrance of Argentina into the League of Nations without reservations has been unanimously approved by the Argentine senate. The state department at Washington has been informed. The state department says the republic is the first nation to assent.

The French are disturbed over the announcement that the fugitive Kaiser is to be tried in England, fearing that a British jury would be lenient to the grandson of Queen Victoria. The complete Austrian treaty was handed to the Austrian delegates. They will have from ten days to two weeks to submit their answer.

Oscar T. Crosby, recent treasury official just back from Europe, predicts rapid recovery from war by Europe. Financial declares allies' internal debt most serious problem nations face. Restrictions on British imports will not be removed until September.

Two men, each claiming to be head of the Portland police department, sat in the chief's office. One was Daniel L. Bowen, appointed five years ago last November by Mayor Curtis, and the other, Irving S. Watts, named by Mayor Charles B. Clarke and sworn in, the former declining to relinquish the position.

GEORGE A. SANDERSON

Naval Graduate Secretary of the United States Senate.



George A. Sanderson, the secretary of the United States senate at a salary of \$8,500 per annum, is from Chicago. He was born in Hamilton, O., and is a graduate of the Naval academy. He has been in the merchant marine service and railroad business and more recently has been a civil and mining engineer.

ITALIANS AND FRENCH IN CLASH AT FIUME

Street Fighting Breaks Out Anew as Occupation Troops Fire on Grenadier Guards.

Rome.—New clashes between the French and Italians at Fiume are reported in advices from that city. The casualties so far reported number six killed and twenty wounded.

According to dispatches to the Giornale d'Italia, two French soldiers are alleged to have maltreated Italian children. French soldiers are reported to have insulted Italian grenadiers, who remonstrated. The French fired on the grenadiers and then fired to their barracks, from which they fired into the crowds that gathered.

In a cafe where many French congregated and a Jugo Slav beer garden, one Italian officer, two French soldiers and several Italians have been wounded.

General Graziosi, into whose hands the National Council of Fiume placed the control of the city, has arrived and temporarily re-established order. There are repeated cries by the crowds of "Down with France! Away with the provocator!"

General Savy says he did his best to be neutral in the question of Fiume, especially as he has in his command some Serbian troops, but he adds that he understands the position of the Italians and that "if he were in their place he would have acted likewise." Expressing his regret for the incident, he says: "I am sorry there should be any feeling between two peoples who have fraternized at the front against the common enemy. Italy ought to be compensated for her sacrifices, and when Fiume is assigned to Italy I shall be the first to rejoice from the bottom of my heart."

The newspapers in Rome stated last week that French soldiers belonging to the interallied forces of occupation had marched through the streets of Fiume shouting, "Vive Jugo Slavia and Fiume!" and "Death to Italy!" Serious consequences were averted, it was said, only by the intervention of Italian carabinieri.

According to later accounts, the trouble in Fiume started when a French soldier tore a rosette of Italian colors from the dress of a girl on the street. The Italian element of the population was infuriated to an angry demonstration against the French, who were compelled to keep out of sight until the trouble subsided.

Fear Italian Pact With Germany

New York.—Considerable fear exists in England, according to Henry Rood, director of the Italian bureau of information, 501 Fifth avenue, that Italy, "politically isolated" as a result of her exclusion from the Anglo-French-American alliance, may be forced into a rapprochement with Germany and Austria.

AVIATORS TO MAKE SURVEY.

Will Ascertain Value of Labrador's Wood Pulp Resources.

New York.—An airplane expedition to ascertain the value of the wood pulp resources of Labrador sailed from New York for Nova Scotia. The party of forty is headed by Captain Daniel Owens, who served two years with the British air forces. It is planned to take aerial photographs of all the large forests and from these calculate the value of the wood pulp. Four airplanes are to be used.

FRENCH REBUILD RAILWAYS.

Marked Progress on Reconstruction of Damaged Transportation Lines.

Paris.—Marked progress on the reconstruction of French transportation systems is shown in a report by M. Claville, minister of transportation, which has just been made to President Poincare.

The report shows that since the signing of the armistice 564 miles of double track railway lines and 657 miles of single track lines were restored on the North and East railway.

King Albert of Belgium has bestowed upon Mayor Peters of Boston the "dignity of Commander in the Order of the Crown," as a token of his appreciation of the devotion shown by the mayor to the cause of Belgium. The insignia is expected to arrive within a few weeks.

BRITISH AIRSHIP IS SAFE AT MINEOLA FROM ACROSS SEA

Huge Dirigible, First of Kind to Make Trip—3,200 Nautical Miles in 108 Hours.

FOUGHT FOG AND LIGHTNING.

Sudden Arrival a Surprise to Hosts. British Officer Drops in Parachute to Superintend a Perfect Landing.

Mineola, N. Y.—The British super-dirigible R-34 completed the first non-stop westward flight across the Atlantic ocean when she landed at Mineola at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, 108 hours and 12 minutes after she left East Fortune, Scotland.

Her arrival marked the first flight across the Atlantic by a lighter-than-air machine. In this remarkable flight the world's largest airship covered 3,200 nautical miles at an average speed of 20 1/4 knots an hour.

Her appearance through the early mists that hung over Roosevelt Field, Mineola, was as unexpected as it was dramatic. She came out of the east-northeast, while army and navy officials were still frantically endeavoring to rush assistance to her from the sea. She landed with but sufficient fuel to last her another half hour.

The landing at Roosevelt Field was perfect and took but five minutes after the first attempt to land was made. She carried a crew of 30 officers and men and one stowaway.

The mammoth balloon, looking like a huge flying fish, was sighted in the distance about 9 o'clock and 15 minutes later was over Roosevelt Field. She cruised about in a circle at a height of about 1,000 feet until word was telephoned that everything was in readiness for the landing.

While the R-34 was circling the field at a great height, Major Pritchard jumped off with a parachute. He landed safely near headquarters and smilingly hurried indoors before an ambulance that had been rushed to the scene could reach him. This was nearly a half hour before the dirigible came to anchor.

Lieutenant Hoyt, U. S. N., the ground officer, had assembled on the field a force of more than 600 soldiers and sailors ready for instant action as the R-34 circled lower and lower. When she was only 200 feet above the ground a huge hawser was let go from under her nose. British noncommissioned officers with American soldiers and sailors shouted gleefully as they seized the rope and hung on like grim death.

The water ballast was dropped from the forward end of the dirigible and her nose tipped. Then she began to descend. Five more guide lines were dropped and landing parties grasped them as the water ballast was dropped from the stern. In both operations at bow and stern the landing crews were drenched by the cascading water. Major Scott directed all the details of the landing, and it was carried out as smoothly as if the inexperienced landing crew had been anchoring dirigibles all their lives.

The hawsers were attached to concrete blocks, two at each end and one at each side in the center. When the great ship was safely anchored all the ropes except the ones at her nose were cut loose so she could swing with the wind like a ship at anchor.

The first man to step "ashore" was Major Scott. He obviously was tired out, but happy. On his face was several days' growth of beard and he showed plainly the strain he had been under. He wore the regulation air costume. Short and chunky and typically British, the military skipper of the huge airship shook hands with General Lionel E. O. Charlton, British air attaché in the United States, who was waiting for him.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

BERLIN.—The Federal Committee has approved ratification of the peace treaty.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—John D. Rockefeller, celebrating his eightieth birthday anniversary, confesses that he wants to live to be a hundred and attributes his good health to golf and a daily tablespoon of olive oil.

NEW YORK.—Captain B. A. Long, aid to Admiral Sims during the war, returns home aboard the transport Louisville and declares the German warships which were treacherously scuttled at Scapa Flow will never be salvaged.

WASHINGTON.—Prohibitionists have abandoned the plan of enforcing wartime and constitutional prohibition in separate measures and will urge prompt adoption of the general enforcement bill now before the house.

WARSAW.—Labor strikes in Warsaw are attended by violence, in which soldiers are injured. Arrival of raw material in Poland is expected to solve the labor problem.

PARIS.—Austria must pay \$300,000,000 in gold, the reparational clauses, now completed, provide. Czechoslovakia is required to meet one-half of this total.

Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the northeastern department has been notified by the war department at Washington that approximately \$600,000 is available for the repair and maintenance of forts in that district. The appropriation is for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

CAPT. PEARL HAMILTON

Adopted Daughter of the Commander of Salvation Army.



Capt. Pearl Hamilton, the adopted daughter of Commander Evangeline Booth.

MOBS SACK SHOPS IN ITALIAN CITIES

Riots Against High Cost of Living Occur in Florence, Bologna and Other Places.

Florence.—Serious riots occurred here in protest against the high cost of living. Mobs sacked several shops in the outskirts of the town.

At the gates of the city rioters held up merchants coming in with their produce, and fixed their own prices.

Elaborate police and military measures have been taken to preserve order. The rioters were quieted in certain places by the prefect of the district, who requisitioned all fruits and vegetables, which in the summer form the staple foods of the poor. He fixed prices 40 per cent. less than those currently charged. Where the crowds met merchants with their own produce eggs which had been selling from 8 to 10 cents each were sold for 4 cents.

The mobs sacked canyons up to the entrances of the stores, sacked and loaded the vehicles full of foodstuffs. Then the canyons were whirled to strike headquarters, where the provisions were distributed. Only the food stores were looted, the clothing shops not being touched.

During the afternoon crowds of strikers congregated in the Piazza Victor Emmanuel, but were dispersed by police and carabinieri. There were many spirited incidents. It was necessary for the carabinieri to charge the crowds several times before the square was cleared. Many arrests were made.

Armed guards occupy strategic points throughout the city. Military canyons are still going out from Florence to the regions stricken by the earthquake, where conditions now have almost been restored. The military authorities intend to transport from Florence portable barracks which formerly were used by the army in the field. These will replace the tents now in use in the Mugello Valley.

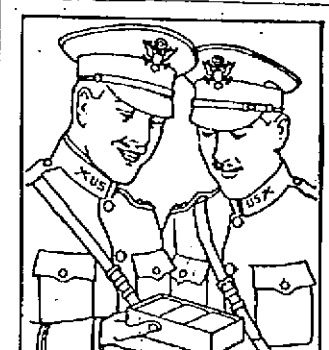
Rome.—Four persons were killed when troops fired on a crowd at Imola, twenty-two miles from Bologna, as a result of demonstrations against the high cost of living.

Newspaper dispatches report the agitation to be particularly strong at Bologna, Ravenna, Florence, and Forlì. Stores have been pillaged.

The Giornale d'Italia said that in Imola and other towns in the Romagna district of Central Italy the authorities had virtually handed over their administrative powers to Socialist, Syndicalist, and anarchist movements, which had taken control of the region as Soviets.

Foch and Pétain to Lead.

Paris.—Marshal Foch and Marshal Pétain will lead the great Victory march through Paris on July 14, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, according to Marcel Huin.



They Are Always Grateful For Cuticura Soap

Because it means skin comfort and skin health. For shaving, bathing and shampooing it is wonderful. Its pore-cleansing, sterilizing properties will prove a revelation to those who use it for the first time. Assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment, it does much to clear the skin of pimples, rashes, eczemas and irritations and the scalp of dandruff and itching.

Cuticura Toilet Trio—Consisting of Soap, Ointment and Talcum—is indispensable adjuncts of the daily toilet in maintaining skin purity and skin health. By bringing these delicately medicated essentials in frequent contact with your skin as in one for all toilet purposes, you keep the skin, scalp, hair and hands clear, sweet and healthy. The Soap, Ointment and Talcum 25c. each everywhere.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

The annual meeting of the corporation of the Savings Bank of Newport will be held at the banking rooms on Friday, July 18, 1919, at 3:30 P.M.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1919

Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 19, 1919, commence to draw interest on that date.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

Summer on the Porch

Delightful—that depends. Better be in the house than on a porch exposed, even partially, to the broiling sun. You know that, then why not get some porch shades that will effectually keep out the sun, and why not, while you are about it, get shades that will make a real out-of-door living room out of your piazza, a shade that will beautify the exterior of your house as well as form a wonderfully fine background for porch decoration, a shade that will always keep the porch cool by its ventilator at the top.

If you make up your mind to that, you'll have to get a VUDOR. No other shade made will fill the bill.

TITUS'

SQUARE MERCHANDISE FAIRLY PRICED
225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

(CONDENSED) CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 30, 1919

RESOURCES	
United States Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	\$5,811,410 00
Loans and Discounts	19,658,281 70
Customers Liberty Loan notes rediscounted with the Federal Reserve Bank	2,190,335 00
Acceptances executed for Customers	50,000 00
Real Estate Mortgages	1,472,820 88
Bonds, Stocks and Short-Term Notes	4,856,090 17
Ranking Houses	23,234,874 78
Call Loans	935,800 00
Due from Banks, Bankers and U. S. Treasurer	\$9,087,624 85
Cash	7,238,313 82
	2,129,595 44
	18,514,914 12
	\$76,329,741 77

LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$3,000,000 00
Surplus	4,000,000 00
Undivided Profits	1,472,820 88
Reserved for Interest, Taxes, etc.	\$128,358 24
Customers Liability Account Acceptances Executed	50,000 00
Liberty Loan Subscriptions	32,748 14
Customers Liberty Loan notes rediscounted with the Federal Reserve Bank	2,190,335 00
Deposits	63,923,879 51
	\$76,329,741 77

Money deposited on or before August 15th draws interest from August 1st.

NEWPORT BRANCH
OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KUSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232, Thames Street Branch, 16 Broadway
NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECTIONERY

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY
INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Orders Promptly Attended to
CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY
TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Goods are Pure Absolutely

Electric Household Labor Saving Electrical Devices

The WASHING MACHINE
The VACUUM CLEANER
The FLAT-IRON
The TOASTER and GRILL

Let us place one or more of these appliances in your home on trial

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY CO.

ILLUMINATING DEPARTMENT
Phone 27 449 Thames St



SUMMER SHOES

Dress and Outing Shoes of Every Description

FOR SUMMER WEAR
Complete lines of
WHITE SHOES OF BUCKSKIN OR CANVAS

For Men, Women and Children
Children's Sneakers, Barefoot Sandals and Flax Oxfords

Mail Orders Filled
The T. Mumford Seabury Co.
214 Thamer Street.
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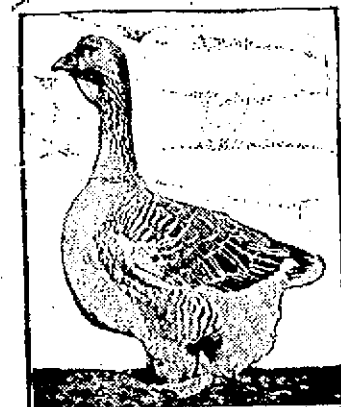
POULTRY

DIFFERENT BREEDS OF GEESSE

Toulouse, Embden, Chinese and African are easily the most popular in this country.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Six breeds of geese have been admitted to the American standard of perfection, namely: Toulouse, Embden, Chinese, African, Wild or Canadian, and Egyptian. In addition to the standard breeds there is the so-called Mongrel goose, which is a hybrid made by crossing one of these varieties or the common goose with wild geese. Crosses of the varieties of geese, especially of the Toulouse and Embden, are occasionally made, but without any apparent gain. The



Toulouse Gander.

Toulouse, Embden, Chinese, and African are easily the most popular breeds of geese in this country, the first two greatly leading the other breeds. All economic breeds of geese are kept primarily for the production of flesh and feathers, and although their eggs are occasionally used for culinary purposes on the farm there is no demand for them for food purposes in the markets.

The Toulouse, the largest of the standard breeds of geese, is a good layer, producing from 20 to 85 eggs a year, is docile, grows rapidly, and makes a good market bird. However, its dark pinfeathers make it a slightly less attractive market goose than the Embden.

The Embden, a large, white goose, slightly smaller and with somewhat longer legs than the Toulouse, is only a fair layer and is usually less prolific than the Toulouse. This breed has white pinfeathers, is a rapid grower, and matures early.

The African, a gray goose with a distinct brown shade, about the size of the Embden, is a good layer and makes a good market goose, although it has the objectionable dark pinfeathers. It is a rapid grower and matures early.

There are two standard varieties of Chinese geese, the brown and the white. Both varieties mature early and are said to be prolific layers and rapid growers, but shy and rather difficult to handle.

The wild goose is bred to some extent in captivity, and the young are sold to hunters to use as decoys. The wild gander is used to cross with either the common or the purebred geese, producing the so-called Mongrel goose. This Mongrel goose is highly prized as a market goose, but is sterile and cannot be bred.

The Egyptian goose is a small, brightly-colored goose kept for ornamental purposes and rarely seen in this country. It resembles the wild goose in shape and weighs two pounds less in each class.

POULTRY NOTES

Do not overcrowd the houses, brood coops, brooder or colony coops.

Everything must be kept clean in warm weather to keep vermin down.

Turkey hens usually lay about fifteen eggs before beginning to get broody.

Poultry can endure warm weather just as well as they can freezing weather.

In rainy cold weather young chicks should be kept where it is dry and warm.

Put the brooder for early little chicks in a dry, sunny clean place where there are no lice or mites.

It doesn't pay to try to rear the very early chicks in out-door brooders unless those brooders are under a shed.

Soft-shelled eggs are often caused by the fowls being confined, becoming overfat, and from lack of mineral matter.

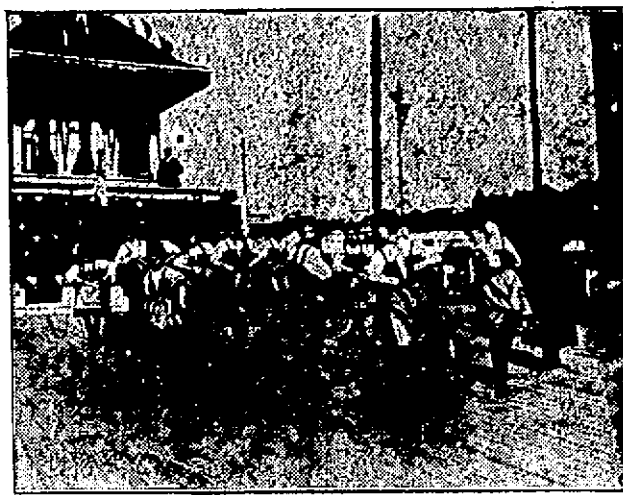
Be sure that the windows in the south side of the poultry house are wide open on all bright, sunny days to let in the health-giving pure air.

With the advent of warm spring weather, lice and mites are apt to be on the increase. Robust laying hens are generally under the care of people who do not tolerate the presence of vermin.

While in most countries thirteen is always spoken of as "the baker's dozen," in Italy it is called "the cobbler's dozen." There is a tradition in Italy that formerly there was a law compelling cobblers to put twelve nails round the edge of a boot heel, and that when nails were cheap, a thirteenth nail was driven in the center for luck.

GREAT BROCKTON FAIR DELIGHTS THE CHILDREN

Something for All Ages and Best in Every Line Arranged by the Management This Year



FOLK DANCING BY SCHOOL CHILDREN

There was a time when every childhood fancy was believed to be possible of fruition if the wishing child could become the possessor of Aladdin's wonderful lamp; but in these days of real things, far beyond the fancy of childhood, Aladdin and his wonderful lamp have been effectively supplanted by Brockton and its wonderful fair. Everyone has heard of the Brockton Fair and there is never any argument with anyone who has once been there regarding its superlative merits.

If you want to see the finest vaudeville show on earth you must go to the Brockton Fair, yet the vaudeville performance is only one of the side issues of the Brockton Fair. If you want to see the biggest Horse Show on earth go to the Brockton Fair, and find again it is one of many features of Brockton Fair. If you want to see the liveliest horse, trotting that takes place on a half mile track, your road again leads to Brockton and its wonderful fair. Or, if your tastes are towards the humble hen, the barnyard chandler and his loving and faithful brood, follow the sign posts which say "This way to Brockton Fair." There is no larger poultry show of better birds anywhere in creation.

If you are a real farmer and want to look over all the products which have smitten in response to the tickling of the hoe, or grown to maturity in the wake of the modern tractor, the Exhibition Hall of the Brockton Agricultural Society contains the show, which everyone who has been there will agree is the one you are looking for. Perhaps you are a herdsman and want to fondly gaze upon the cattle of a thousand hills, those which have won all the distinctions save that historic bovine which jumped over the moon, and you can find that the most famous cattle beneath the milky way are those which are taken to Brockton Fair to become a part of its dairy show.

You are a modern man, given to the up-to-date-ness of the world and you say, "Take me to this place where the most automobiles find their way. I want to see an automobile show, the registration plates showing the names of all the states in the union and machines of all makes; yes, of all vintages; where shall I go?" and the answer is, "Brockton Fair."

You are one of those enthusiasts of antiquity who remember the tales your grandfather told of the days when he "ran with the machine," the days of fighting fire with hand engines and of the hand engine contests, the firemen's musters, with their red shirts and rollicking fun and brawny man's size sport. Where on earth will you find this sport carried on as grandfather used to carry it out and hear the old cry "Breaker down?" Well, you will be correctly informed if someone tells you that Brockton Fair has a firemen's muster on the closing day of every year's annual exhibition and there are never any musters with as many hand engines out and as many men to each hand engine as at Brockton Fair.

But you will say all of these things are big shows in themselves. Even a poultry show takes all day to see; if it is a big one. A horse show, if the equines all over the country and from foreign countries are to be seen, leaves nothing else for a horse show enthusiast to see, if he sees the whole horse show. So far as vaudeville is concerned, the intrepid trapezist, tight wire performer, tumbler, diver and swinger, has long ago conquered the idea of anything being impossible, but the greatest aggregation of vaudeville performers of all kinds, on any series of stages, at any one time, anywhere, is at the Brockton Fair.

The first airship flying in America for exhibition purposes was at Brockton Fair. Roy Knabenshue piloted his dirigible airship over the Brockton Fairgrounds and over the city and environs in 1905 motoring down on Governor's Day on the track in front of the grandstand, and placing the bridge of the air, steered in the hands of Governor Douglas, the only rival of Brockton Fair in Brockton's world-wide recognition.

But the text of this story was to be the children's cup of happiness to be allied to the brim by the Brockton Fair. The opening day of the Fair is always Tuesday, the last Tuesday in September of each year. That day is "Children's Day" and every child in

the wide world has only to present himself at the gates to have them swing wide open to the children without money and without price. The badge of childhood admits to all departments, including the run of the grandstand. Childhood is held in respect just enough to make it safe. Liberty, not license; safety, not sadness, is the Children's Day motto for policemen and everyone else to follow.

If the children are too young for personal locomotion or otherwise too much care for older guardians to take about the grounds, there is a nursery and kindergarten provided by the fair management in the Exhibition Hall, and there one can check his infant with full assurance that it will be returned in good condition, upon presentation of the check, and will be given satisfactory care and happy attention in the interim.

Taking the Brockton Fair as a center it is the district of the most productive school gardens in New England, as medals awarded by the states bear evidence. The Brockton Fair is generous in its encouragement of juvenile agriculture, and among the meritorious exhibits of fruits, vegetables and all products of the soil are those included in the exclusive exhibit of agricultural results produced by children.

"It is wonderful what the Brockton Fair offers to children, which brings out such exhibits as these," said an enthusiast in looking over the children's agricultural exhibits. "Oh, that is only one thing the Brockton Fair does for the children," was the reply. "Have you seen the children's pig and better clubs, the little porkers struggling for additional weight to get into the market, and the rising generation in creamery stock?" The way was led to the tidy barns where the boys and girls who had raised from tender pighood or calfhood the porkers or heifers had their own shows. These are wonderful to see. The boys and girls who raise them not only have to do the work themselves, they have to stand practical examinations on the feeding of pigs and calves, and why one kind of feed is considered more desirable than another. They have to be able to construct model pig pens or cow barns, and to have actually produced them.

The president of the Brockton Agricultural Society in recent years has added to the appropriation of the society a substantial sum of money from his own purse to make these clubs popular and the individual exhibitors happy. There is a new president of the society this year and he has followed the lead of his predecessor in doubling the agricultural society's purse with one of his own.

"If the enlistment of children in stock raising, cattle and swine is desirable why not poultry?" asked one of the directors in discussing the 46th annual exhibition of the society, which will be observed the coming fall. The inquiry will bring a new department into the Brockton Fair, as fellow directors echoed, "Why not?" and the thing will be done, with an attractive list of prizes for poultry raising by boys and girls.

The new president knew that manual training was going on in many of the schools near enough to Brockton Fair to act as a feeder to the fair, if suitable inducements could be offered to make it worth the while of the youthful cabinet makers and art producers to bring their achievements in wood to the exhibition. He proceeded to dig down in his jeans again and informed the superintendent of schools in Brockton that there would be suitable prizes offered for manual training prize work and he left it to him to determine the number of prizes and the appropriation required.

All the schools are eligible for the drills, the folk dancing, singing and school exhibitions of as various kinds as instructors can imagine. There are contests between one school and another and league contests, something to whet the appetite for such things all through the year for recreation purposes at Brockton Fair.

The children are also encouraged to do cannaux, to bring their inventions to the fair, their needlework, floral products and all the work of their genius, skill and ingenuity. The Brockton Fair justifies its existence as an educator and inspirer and encourager.

Amphibious Soldiers.

A Frenchman has suggested that with a little training the soldier may be amphibious to a certain degree. It is contended that with practice a body of soldiers with their arms and accoutrements could cross a stream 90 feet wide by merely walking across on the bottom with the water over their heads.

NEW RAIL PLANS ON SOUND BASIS

Congress Determined to Make Certain Future Growth of Transportation Facilities.

PLANS AGREE ON PRINCIPLES.

Return of Roads to Owners With Assurance of Adequate Revenues.

Washington.—One of the big problems before the new Congress is getting the railroads back on a peace basis. These 200,000 miles of steel highways were taken over by the Government as an indispensable arm of the national defense; but now that their war service is over, there is a country-wide demand that the Government restore them to their owners to be operated on normal American business standards of efficiency.

But, as has been pointed out by President Wilson as well as by many men in public life who have given this subject years of careful study, it is not enough simply to say to the railroad companies, "Take these railroads and give the country the best transportation service that money and brains can provide."

Old Laws Obstruct Growth.

The President recently said that it would be a serious mistake to return to the old conditions of railroad regulation without reforming the antiquated laws that were obstructing the free development of transportation facilities. The Director General of Railroads has recently made an inspection trip from coast to coast, and he has been telling the people that the time has now come to put the railroads on a sound foundation.

The plans for a better system of national control of railroads are as varied as were the plans for banking and currency reform when Congress received a mandate from the people to provide insurance against financial panics. The public now demands insurance against a breakdown of railroad transportation, and the new Congress is undertaking this work as secondary only to insurance against international warfare. Congress solved the banking problem seven years ago as a non-partisan issue, in which all the people had a common interest, and Congress evidently is tackling the railroad problem with the same spirit.

While the many plans that have been proposed differ in the methods to be adopted in reaching the desired goal, it has been pointed out by Senator Cummins of Iowa, that all these plans have really very much in common—so much so that he is confident that Congress will have little difficulty in framing a bill that will meet with popular approval, and that will take the railroad question out of politics for many years to come.

Many Plans With One Aim.

The Iowa Senator has a commanding position in this Congress because he is the ranking member of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the United States Senate, and it is in this committee that the new railroad bill will take final form. In an address before a national meeting of business men at St. Louis Senator Cummins stated that since the close of the war fully thirty complete plans for new railroad legislation had been submitted to him by business men, economists, bankers, railroad officials and owners, Government officials, railroad workers and just plain citizens.

The basic principles upon which all of these plans, with one exception, agree are as follows:

1. Private operation is more efficient and more economical than Government operation, and the public interest will therefore be served by a return of the roads to private management.

2. To make certain that new capital will be attracted to the expansion of railroad facilities, there ought to be greater certainty that a fair return will be earned on the investment.

3. The merging of weak and strong roads into large competing systems should be encouraged.

The making of a formula to provide a fair return on railroad capital seems likely to be the phase of the problem most thoroughly debated in Congress. The Director General has been urging that the Government ought to guarantee a certain return and share in any excess earnings. Leading bankers, especially some of the international bankers in Wall Street, who have in the past marketed many hundreds of millions of railroad securities, also look favorably on the suggestion of a Government guarantee, which will make it easier to sell new securities, and will also stabilize the market for the old bonds and stocks.

Government Guarantees Opposed. But the proposal that the Government shall guarantee the interest and dividends on private capital invested in railroads will undoubtedly meet with very vigorous opposition in many quarters. Even railroad executives, who might be supposed to take kindly to the idea of a Government guarantee against failure, have frankly stated that they do not want it, because they believe it is un-American in principle, would tend to lessen efficiency, and would involve the roads in a Government partnership that would inevitably lead to Government ownership.

It is our relation to circumstances that determines their influence over us. The same wind that carries one vessel into port may blow another off shore.—Bovee.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

TREND SEEMS TO BE TOWARD MOTORIZED FARMS, ELIMINATING ALL HORSE POWER



Plowing With a Small Tractor.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Manufacture of tractors for agricultural use has grown greatly in a comparatively few years, but a big field is still open to manufacturers in the small farmers' business, which can be gained only by the introduction of all-purpose tractors that can be used economically on farms of under 100 tillable acres.

Prior to 1905 practically all power plowing was done by steam. If there was any machine in use at that time employing an internal-combustion engine as its source of power, the case apparently has never become a matter of record. Steam plowing has been in vogue for a number of years, especially in regions such as the Dakotas, Montana, and the Canadian provinces of the Northwest. Here were found bonanza farms consisting of thousands of acres, one crop of wheat sometimes paying for the entire farm. These large tracts, stretching away for miles in a level and unbroken plain, offered conditions which were suitable for these mammoth steam outfits weighing many tons.

Several factors had a bearing on the elimination of steam as a source of power for plowing and the substitution of the internal-combustion engine.

The fuel was bulky for the power transmitted, and the storage space on the engine was small. Several men were required. The steam engine as then constructed could not stand the constant strain and rough usage necessary in plowing. It was necessary to spend considerable time in care and repair, just as is required by the railroad locomotive after a fire or six hour run.

How Use of Gas Engine Began.

There was a demand by operators for a machine which would do away with these disadvantages. Interest was shown by various manufacturers and their attention was directed toward the development of a machine using the internal combustion engine. Apparently 1905 was the first year that a gas tractor, advertised as a source of power was placed on the market. This machine employed a double-cylinder engine, using gasoline for power and oil for cooling. It had a rating of 22 nominal and 40 actual brake horsepower and was capable of pulling six to eight 12-inch plows, depending on the soil. The weight was practically the same as that of the steam engine, about nine and one-half tons. While operators were not satisfied with the steam tractors on the market, there was then considerable prejudice against the gas tractor, so that machines were built which looked as much like a steam engine as possible. Perhaps this fact, to some extent, tended to overcome the prejudice and make for the popularity of the outfit.

By 1908 so much interest was manifested throughout the Northwest in the gas tractor that it was decided to hold a motor competition in connection with the industrial exhibition at Winnipeg, Canada. During the week of July 18-17, 1908, this contest was held, the first of its kind on the American continent. Machines were exhibited by five companies; two other companies entered, but withdrew. The rules of the contest limited the weight to seven and one-half tons to keep out steam rigs. This rule barred one gas tractor, as it weighed nine and one-half tons.

Early Tests Unsatisfactory.

The tests upon which final award was based consisted of hauling, plowing and manipulation. Some of the soil conditions were not ideal, and a bad impression was given in the hauling tests. The barrel machine put on a private demonstration and made an excellent showing, using kerosene, except to warm up the motor at the beginning. The significance of this contest was that the weak points were shown and that it started the development of practical motors for small farms.

In 1909 a similar test was held at Winnipeg and six companies demonstrated machines. The contest was divided into four classes: (a) internal combustion 20 horsepower and under, (b) 20-30 horsepower, (c) over 30 horsepower, and (d) steam engines. This contest created much interest in manufacturing circles, and many manufacturers were present to obtain useful information, which showed that they were alive to the possibilities attending the development of a successful tractor.

To Winnipeg must go the honor of starting an idea which has done a great deal to develop the tractor industry rapidly. These tests were the forerunners of others in various sections of the United States and Canada that have given farmers the opportunity of seeing these machines at work and deciding on the merits of the individual tractors.

Tractor Shows Develop.

In 1909 five tractors were exhibited at the Omaha land show. It was intended to make the exhibition a permanent feature, but failure to find suitable land for plowing caused the idea to be abandoned. Not until 1913 was

anything on a large scale attempted in the United States. Then a demonstration was held at Fremont, Neb., in which 23 manufacturers exhibited 28 tractors. From this time on a national tractor demonstration has been held each summer, with an ever-increasing number of manufacturers exhibiting until at the last show, held in Sullins, Kan., in 1918, over 300 machines were entered, and 53 manufacturers were represented. A winter meeting is held each year at which manufacturers of tractors and accessories exhibit. This show has been held in Kansas City, Mo., for the past four years. Various local shows are put on each summer, and since 1913 these have continued throughout the summer, beginning in Texas and continuing northward. In March, 1919, the first large demonstration of the year was held in the South at Macon, Ga., which shows that the South is alive to the possibilities of tractor farming.

The following production figures show the enormous growth of the tractor industry in the comparatively short time it has been in existence:

FARM MACHINERY—FARM POWER, MARCH 15, 1914.

1912	11,500
1914	15,000
1915	21,000

FARM EQUIPMENT CONTROL, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

1918	25,000
1917	15,000
1915	10,000

MANUFACTURING ESTIMATED PRODUCTION.

1909	21,000
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As previously stated, there was estimated to be between 45 and 60 firms or individuals making or attempting to make tractors in 1909. The office of farm management, United States department of agriculture, has always kept in close touch with the tractor industry, and the files show that in 1909 there were 102 firms actively engaged in manufacturing tractors and 103 firms and individuals planning to begin in the near future.

Character of Tractor Changed.

In the beginning the tractor was constructed to simulate the steam engine in appearance. As time passed and prejudice disappeared many refinements took place until today it is a compact, well-built machine capable of performing a multitude of operations. The first machines were heavy, rough affairs, capable of pulling eight, ten, or more bottoms. It was soon recognized that if the industry were to prosper a machine would have to be built which would be practical for ordinary-sized farms. The result was that small machines came on the market, built to pull two and three plows. This type of tractor appealed to the small farmer.

There are now more two and three plow machines built than all other sizes combined. There are, however, a number of companies still making a large-size tractor, which is still used on the big farms of the Northwest and the Pacific coast.

How Tractor Was Transformed.

From the rough machines of 1908 and 1909 with single cylinders, chain drive, cast gears, excessive weight, exposed working parts, and poor accessibility have been developed machines of light weight with enclosed working parts, friction and various gear drives, electric fixtures, radiator cooling systems, cut and hardened gears, multiple cylinders, air cleaners, kerosene carburetors, one-man control, and an easy accessibility—all this at a price of one-half to one-fourth of the early machines.

Owing to varying conditions, there are two types of machine on the market at present—the crawler and the wheeled type. The purpose of the crawler is to prevent miring down on soft ground. The same principle was employed by tanks in the late war. The wheeled tractors are more numerous and employ various devices to obtain traction, such as lugs, grousers, spikes, cleats and extension discs. Again, some wheels have a device giving a stepping arrangement, as in the P-T wheel, which was developed by two Italian army engineers. A few tractors employ both the crawler and wheel.

As yet the tractor industry is comparatively young, and what its ultimate effect on farming will be it is impossible to say.

Sponge Resembles Plant.

Seen alive in its natural surroundings at the bottom of the sea, the sponge looks like a small plant. Sponging is an old industry in Nassau. Most of the "harvest of the sea" in pre-war days was shipped to the great sponge-markets of Europe—London and Paris. New York also came in its share.

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CONNECTS FRANCE AND SPAIN

Tunnel Recently Completed Does Away With Necessity of Crossing Pyrenean Mountain Peaks.

"There are no more Pyrenees" was once an expression of high political significance to France. It is now a reality, because while all Europe was involved in the struggle to crush militarism, the engineers kept blasting away at the heart of the mountains dividing France and Spain and have constructed a tunnel that obviates the necessity of climbing 9,500 feet of mountain peaks before crossing the boundary. A railway has been installed in this tunnel which connects Puigcerda, Spain, with Ax, France. These two towns are 20 miles apart, but the railway is not that long.

By not impossible grades, it leads from the lower levels of the pass from Prades, France, to the upper valley of the Arleze, near where Puigcerda is situated. It also goes down to the valley of the great River Ebro, along which runs a system of railways and canals, making excellent connections with Saragossa and many smaller places in the heart of Spain, and with the Mediterranean port of Barcelona, Spain.

Heretofore tourists from the Mediterranean region of France have had to use a carriage-way through the pass from Prades, where the railway from Perpignan ends, to Puigcerda, but the journey from the valley of the Arleze river was not so easy.

LITTLE LESSON FOR AGENT

Speaking of Etiquette Reminded Servant Girl of a Few Ideas She Had in Mind.

"Madam," she began, as the door opened, "I am selling a new book on 'Etiquette and Deportment.'"

"Oh, you are?" she responded. "Go down there and clean the mud from your feet."

"Yes'm. As I was saying, madam, I am sell—"

"Take off your hat! Never address a strange lady at her door without removing your hat."

"Yes'm. Now, then, as I was saying—"

"Take your hand out of your pocket. No gentleman ever carries his hand there."

"Yes'm. Now, madam, this work on 'Etiquette and Deportment'—"

"Throw away your pipe. If a gentleman uses tobacco he is careful not to disgust others by the habit."

"Wait. Put that dirty handkerchief out of sight and use less grease on your hair in the future. Now you look a bit decent. You have a book on 'Etiquette and Deportment'?"

"Very well, I don't want it. I am only the servant girl. Go up the steps to the front door, and talk with the lady of the house. She called me a 'downright no-account' about it. I did this morning, and I think the book you're selling is just what she requires."

"One by One They Go."

Another of New York's famous restaurants will put up its shutters and go out of business the end of this month. It is Mouquin's restaurant, for two decades one of the best known eating places in the old Tenderloin district.

"Mon dieu," said remarked the proprietor yesterday, "life is just one damned funeral announcement after another. The picturesque old wooden 'structure' on Sixth avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, which is one of New York's oldest landmarks, will be razed for a skyscraper. It was built more than one hundred years ago by Isaac Varian and stood in the center of Varian farm, whose rambling fields and pastures stretched west to the river and to the east as far as Lexington avenue. Through this pastoral landscape wound a couple of cow-paths. These paths are there yet. One is known as Broadway and the other as Sixth avenue. When Isaac Varian died the farm was sold. A public road was cut through the place and it passed directly in front of the old house. A line of stage coaches operated over this road, and what is now Mouquin's restaurant used to be the first stop after leaving Bowling Green.

Tungsten Ores.

The production of tungsten ores in the United States in 1918, according to preliminary statistics collected by Frank L. Hess of the geological survey, was equivalent to 5,063 net tons of concentrates, carrying 60 per cent tungsten trioxide, of which 5,015 tons, valued at \$3,156,500, were marketed or consumed by the producers, and 50 tons were reported as left on hand at the mines December 31. The output was less than that of the two previous years—1916, with 5,023 tons, valued at \$3,075,400, and 1917, with 6,144 tons, valued at \$6,783,400. The production in 1917 was the largest made by any country, although it was much smaller than the combined output of the British empire.

SAVE LABOR IN GROWING BEETS

Use of More Horses and Larger Implements Reduces Work of Farm Laborers.

COMPARISON OF PLOW CREWS

Approximately One Hour an Acre Less of Man Labor is Necessary to Operate Plow Drawn by Three Horses Than by Two.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Many farmers are solving the labor problem by using larger implements and more horses. Such practices have enabled sugar-beet growers greatly to reduce their expenses for man labor and increase their operations. The normal man labor required in growing sugar beets will vary from 80 to 135 hours or more an acre.

Under average conditions, where more horses and larger implements are used, the man labor on machine operations will be reduced approximately 25 per cent.

A direct comparison of plowing crews in Michigan and Ohio, where conditions under which the work is done are uniform, shows that approximately one hour an acre less of man labor is necessary to operate a plow drawn by three horses than by two. With the larger outfit, as also when a tractor is used, a float or plank can be attached to the plow, and thus the breaking of a cloddy surface can be done with little additional effort or cost. In disking in the Michigan and Ohio districts it was found that a four-horse outfit saves one-quarter of an hour of man labor an hour over the two-horse equipment.

Saving in Sugar Beets.

Cultivation of sugar beets furnishes a striking contrast in crew efficiency. In Michigan and Ohio it was found that 1.9 man-hours an acre were required to cultivate once over with a one-row implement, 1.8 man-hours with a two-row cultivator, and only .9 of a man-hour for a four-row cultivator—a distinct saving in man labor by using the four-row machine. As many fields require attention before it is possible for the grower to get the work accomplished, any saving of labor and time is an advantage to the growing crops and affords more man labor for crops competing with the sugar beet in the distribution of labor.

Under average conditions a crew of one man and two horses working continuously will lift approximately 1½ acres of beets a day. A crew of one man and four horses will probably increase this area to two acres, or possibly 2½ acres a day under favorable conditions. The performance of the lifting implement can be improved still further with the addition of more horse power. If, by using an extra horse on the lifter, this work can be performed in a shorter period, more time will be available for hauling the beets to the factory or loading station.

Harvesters Mean Further Economy.

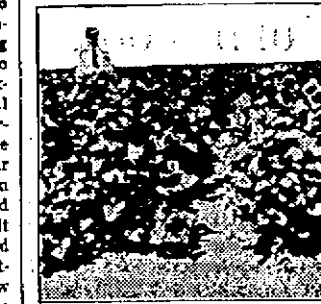
An appreciable saving in farm labor will undoubtedly be accomplished through the development of mechanical harvesters. The hand labor on sugar beets, comprising such operations as blocking, thinning, hoeing, pulling, topping and loading, constitutes from 52 to 75 per cent of the total man labor required in growing the crop. The pulling, topping and loading, when combined, make up 24 to 42 per cent of the work. Estimates made by several growers show a variation of 24 to 30 hours in the labor requirement for the hand work in harvesting. It is very apparent, says the bulletin, that this amount can be reduced to a few hours an acre with the introduction of the mechanical harvester.

SOY BEAN IMPORTANT CROP

Has High Protein Value and May Be Fed to Advantage With Less Nitrogenous Crops.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The soy bean has an important place among soiling crops. Having a high protein value, the crop may be fed to good advantage with less nitrogenous crops, such as corn, sorghum, su-



A Field of Soy Beans.

dan grass, and millet. The great variation in the time of maturity of the different varieties of soy beans or the planting of the same variety at different dates will make it possible to have a succession of green forage throughout the greater part of the summer and fall. When the crop has become well established it grows well during drought and often succeeds when other crops fail.

In the Morning.

A happy hour in the morning sweetens the whole day.—Louisa Olcott.

Daily Thought.

Silence is more eloquent than words.—Carlyle.

CULTIVATION NEEDED IN CORN PRODUCTION

Object Is to Promote Early Growth and Development.

Methods Will Vary to Meet Requirements of Planting—Prevent Weeds From Robbing Soil of Moisture and Fertility.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Approximately 108,000,000 acres of corn in the United States are annually given two or more cultivations. Cultivation is considered essential in the corn production. The general purpose of cultivation is to promote the early growth and later development of the corn plant. The usual type of cultivation is sometimes modified to meet special conditions, such as retarding the vegetative growth of the plant by cutting the corn roots in early cultivation. The kind of cultivation will also vary to some extent to meet the requirements of different methods of planting.

Some of the most successful corn growers begin their cultivation before they plant their crop. They claim that a deep cultivation of the soil at this time is of as much value as later cultivations. It causes the soil to warm more quickly, destroys early weed growth, and incorporates the vegetable matter more thoroughly into the soil.

Corn is cultivated to prevent weeds from robbing the corn of soil moisture and fertility, to put the surface in the best condition to absorb rainfall, to warm the soil by drying its surface quickly, and to save moisture by checking the capillary rise to the soil surface.

Corn should be cultivated often enough to keep down the weeds and to maintain a loose soil mulch until the crop has attained its growth. To satisfy this end a greater number of cultivations will be necessary when rains at intervals of a week or so cause the surface soil to run together and crust. This crust must be broken and



Cultivation is Essential in the Production of Corn.

the soil mulch restored or excessive run-off and evaporation will soon rob the crop of much-needed moisture. Promptness in restoring the soil mulch after each rain is of great importance. This work can be rapidly and less expensively performed by use of double cultivators widened, and by driving astride each alternate row, as by this practice the mulch is restored in half the time necessary to drive astride of every row.

Corn should not be cultivated so long as the soil mulch is in good condition and free of weeds. Corn should not be cultivated when the soil turns up in clods, breaking the corn roots and permitting the soil to dry out to a greater depth than it would if not cultivated.

HAY CROPS FOR LIVE STOCK

Many Farmers Unmindful of Necessity of Providing for Fall and Winter Feeding.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The high price of rough feed emphasizes the necessity of all farmers planting a sufficient acreage of summer forage crops to enable them to provide themselves with hay and other roughages for their live stock during the coming year. With the abundance of pasture available in the springtime farmers oftentimes are unmindful of the necessity of providing for that period during the fall when pasture will be dry, or during the winter when there will be no feed available.

The county agents should be consulted with reference to the availability of seed. Where outside purchases have to be made the order should be placed at once, so that the seed may be on hand to sow when the soil is in good condition and the season is not too far advanced.

Among the several summer hay crops for the Southwest sorghum or Sudan grass are undoubtedly in most favor. In the southeastern territory sorghum and cowpeas, planted any time before the first of July, will mature a great abundance of good quality rough feed for mules or cattle. The county agents should be consulted with reference to best crops for local conditions, method of planting and quantity of seed per acre to be used in different localities.

Better Off Than His Oad.

Nowadays a man thinks he is having a rough time when he has to help move the furniture around a bit, forgetting that his glorious dad used to spend a week out in the back yard heaving the dirt out of carpets and thought nothing of it.



METHODS OF HANDLING HENS

Labor-Saving Appliances Are of Value on Poultry Farm—Orchard Furnishes Range.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In general the simplest methods of handling poultry are best, especially on general farms, where poultry is a side issue, though such farms furnish the bulk of the poultry production. Labor-saving appliances are of value on poultry farms, but are not always practical on general farms. Women and children can do most of the poultry work on a general farm and thereby release the labor of the men for other farm work. On general farms, place the poultry house convenient to the dwelling house in order to save steps.

One house holding from 75 to 150 hens can be used to advantage, allowing the hens free range all the time. An excellent arrangement is to have the house near an orchard, which furnishes a good range for the hens. By allowing free range the hens will pick up all the necessary green feed and will also get a considerable amount of their grain feed. Keep large hoppers containing dry mash before the hens constantly, so that it will be necessary to feed the scratch grains only once or twice daily. Very little more labor is required in caring for a flock containing from 100 to 150 hens than is required for from 80 to 100 hens, provided all the hens are kept in one house and have a large free range.

A separate shed or a room in the laying house can be utilized to advantage for hatching chickens with hens,



Poultry on Range Requires Less Care.

setting as many hens as possible at one time; this saves labor, as it takes only a little while longer to care for a number of setting hens than for one hen. Confine the setting hens to their nests and allow them all to come off at one time daily. An incubator may be used for hatching the eggs and the chicks may be put under hens for brooding, especially early in the season, when it is difficult to get hens to set as early as is desirable to produce early chickens.

Raise the chickens under hens, putting from 15 to 25 chickens with each hen, and confine the hens to small coops placed on a good green sod, or a field of some growing crop whereby the young chickens will have free range on fresh land. A considerable number of hens, with broods of chickens can be kept in a limited space where the hens are confined to the coops.

In sections where commercial hatcheries exist the farmer can have his eggs hatched there and thus save the labor of hatching the chicks. These chickens can be reared with hens, or a store brooder which will cover from 200 to 400 chicks may be used to good advantage, thereby saving labor in feeding and caring for the chicks and still allowing the young chickens free range. By the use of these commercial hatcheries all the chickens can be hatched at one time and the chickens can be brought out early in the spring, at which time it is most profitable to hatch and raise chickens.

WATCH FOR LICE ON CHICKS

Where Pests Are Found Make Application of Small Amount of Lard—Provide Shade.

Watch for head lice on chicks; if found grease the head of each chick with a small amount of lard. Do not use salt with the lard, as often advised. Allow plenty of shade, as the hot sun's rays are often fatal to freshly greased chicks.

Show Volcanic Formation.

The whole of the west of Scotland and northeast Ireland are of volcanic formation. Look at the Giant's Causeway, with its queer piles of basalt, and the Isle of Skye, which is simply made of lava. Staffa consists of sheets of bedded basaltic lava, and the famous Fingall's cave is excavated from pure lava.

Columbus' Ill Fate.

On the twentieth of May, 1506, Christopher Columbus died at Valladolid, Spain, at the age of seventy. His whole life had been devoted to exploration and discovery for the aggrandizement of Spain, yet his last years were embittered by the ingratitude shown him by the nation.

POULTRY FACTS



CARE OF BACK-YARD POULTRY

Phase of Home Production That Should Be Considered by Those Desiring Eggs and Meat.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The keeping of fowls on a town lot or in the back yard is a phase of home production that should be considered by all who desire to supply the table with eggs and meat at a cost considerably below the usual market price. Ordinarily, the keeping of from 12 to 25 hens is sufficient to provide the average family with eggs and meat. For a flock of 25 hens a space of from 20 to 30 square feet per bird should be allowed, and the yard so divided as to permit them to be alternated from one yard to the other. Thus, a lot of 25 by 30 feet, which is even smaller than the average town lot, should be the minimum space for a flock of this size. By having the yard divided cover crops, such as wheat, oats, rape, or rye, can be growing in the unused yard and when sufficiently grown the fowls be allowed to pasture it.

For a yard 25 by 30 feet, or 750 square feet in size, the above-mentioned grains may be sown in the following amounts: Wheat, 2½ pounds; oats, 1½ pounds; rye, 3¼ pounds; rape, 2½ ounces. When available, lawn clippings make excellent green feed for fowls.

In this way the contamination of the soil and the possibility of disease are reduced to a minimum, and at



A Suitable Type of Poultry House for the Town Poultry Keeper Whose Space is Limited.

the same time green food is provided.

The actual selection of the breed should not be a difficult matter when one considers that more depends upon the way fowls are managed than upon the breed itself. Pure-bred fowls of the general-purpose or egg type purchased for a reasonable figure are well suited for backyard poultry plants. However, when pure-bred fowls can not be obtained, grades properly cared for and fed will usually produce sufficient eggs and meat for the table of the average family.

SENSIBLE TREATMENT OF HEN

Indispensable Requirements for Success Are Comfortable Quarters and Good Feed.

It makes no difference to a capary whether it is kept in a cage that cost \$10 or 10 cents, or whether it has its feed and drink in china or earthen dishes; but it makes an immense difference whether it has good care or is neglected, and whether or not its needs are properly supplied. These things are equally true of a hen. Sensible treatment is of far greater importance than stylish quarters.

A fine equipment should not be dispensed. It can be so used as to be of great value. Still it is not one of the vital things. The indispensable requirements for success in the poultry business are good stock; comfortable and healthful quarters; feed and drink of good quality, in proper quantity and at suitable times; and full protection from diseases and enemies.

AVOID SOUR OR MUSTY FOOD

Severe Losses Will Result From Use of Poor Feed During Hot Days of Summer.

During hot weather sour or musty food is more apt to be used for poultry feed than in the winter. Severe losses will result from the use of poor feed, so it pays to know the exact condition of the grain in the bins which may have been there for a long time. Never allow portions of the mash to remain in the troughs on hot days as it may become contaminated with dirt and then be eaten by the young stock.

Streamers of Ribbon.

Ribbon in irregular widths hanging in long streamers is a distinguishing feature of some attractive dress models by Paquin.

Children Ory FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

WILL "MAKE GOOD"

Spirit That Animates the Returning Soldiers.

Men Who Gloriously Finished the Greatest War in History Have Now But One Idea: Their Country's Good.

The American soldier in the great war dedicated his life to the establishment of justice, freedom and democracy in the world. Analytical wise guys have been busy ever since America got into the war, furnishing cynical explanations of the American fighting man's impelling motive.

In spite of the complex arguments of the analytical psychologists who can understand anything but the simple sincerity of an honest man, the American soldier did fight in war for the establishment of those principles, and has every intention of working in peace for the preservation of that for which he fought.

I talked of the purposes of the American Legion with Colonel Roosevelt. In his conversation, as he explained them to me, the word "crystallization" occurred again and again.

"We want," he said, "to crystallize the spirit that made it possible for us to get into this war and to fight it as we did."

Do you realize, you who read this, what that spirit is that this organization wants to crystallize and preserve? I'll give you an example of it that I saw.

A shattered church in the Marine section during the latter part of July: It was filled with freshly-wounded men on stretchers. The shells were whining over and bursting about it. A slim, big-eyed, very boyish boy was brought in all shot to pieces. He was a very ordinary American boy, certainly not more than eighteen. A medical major was passing.

"Hey, doc," the young fellow called weakly.

"What is it, son?" the major asked, bending above him.

"Tell me, doc," the boy begged huskily. "Am I—am I—bad hurt?"

The major looked at the descriptive slip with which the wounded boy was tagged and hesitated. He knew the young fellow had less than half an hour of life left in him.

"Well, I'll tell you, son," he said slowly. "You're in a pretty bad way, but we're going to do all we can for you."

The boy—who was a very ordinary young fellow, as I have said—saw the truth under the thin camouflage of kindness.

He knew he was dead. He caught his breath quickly, closed his eyes, and, reaching up, caught hold of the major's hand and held it tight for a little time.

Then he sighed, opened his eyes, and folded his arms contentedly on his breast. He looked up at the major, and there was the calm light of a glad resignation on his face.

"Well, anyhow," he whispered triumphantly, "I guess I made good, didn't I?"

"You sure did, son," the major assured him.

The boy smiled again, and died, happy in the knowledge that he had made good in his personal obligation to establish the principles of justice, freedom and democracy.

That's the spirit that the American Legion wants to crystallize, to perpetuate, to preserve and translate into terms of constructive civilian effort that will insure the continuation in force of the principles that the soldier fought to save.—William Slavens McNutt in Collier's Weekly.

The Italian Farmer.

The Italian farmer is evidently nothing if not willing to experiment. No fewer than three classes of collective farms are in successful operation in the country. In one class a co-operative society of farmers acts as landlord for the individual members, each of whom tills his own farm independently of the others. Under the second plan the co-operative society holds the land, decides from year to year how it is to be divided and cultivated, and appoints each member to his part in the program of cultivation. The third plan is more complicated: the co-operative society rents a large farm which is worked by a permanent staff of members receiving a salary for their services, and by other members who divide their time between work on the co-operative farm and on privately owned farms. All three forms of co-operation are highly successful according to recent accounts. They have this point in common, the elimination of middlemen between farmer and consumer.

Used Theater Programs Cleaned.

Conservation has extended even to rumpled theater programs, left in the seats by the patron of a theater, according to Popular Mechanics Magazine. Between 200 and 300 are picked up each night, piled in stacks of 50 each, and pressed flat in a bookbinder's press for 24 hours. Emerging flat and unwrinkled from this process, they are then run through rubber rollers, which erase all fingerprints and stains. It is said that it is impossible to distinguish these reclaimed programs from those just off the printing press.

The New Version.

"Gabe Gosnell got buncored good and plenty on his trip," related Burt Blunt of Petunia.

"Aw, well," returned old Riley Rezzidew, "a fool and his money go to Kansas City."—Kansas City Star.

Welcome Home Day.

"Papa," Billie asked, "is a trillion more than a billion?"

"Yes," Billie was answered.

"Then, papa, I'll bet there's a trillion people lookin' at the parade."

Historical and Genealogical Notes and Queries.

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1919

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

NOTES THE SPINSTERS OF OLD NEWPORT

(Continued)

Of couples there seems almost no end. Shall we begin with the Swinburne sisters, in their low-browed house on Ann street Betsey was the older, and her decided opinions, incisive directness of speech and immense capability of managing the affairs of others made her the admiration and terror of her family. Tradition has it that when, in domestic warfare, she met a foe, a worthy of her steel, sparks flew merrily and somebody had to retire discomfited. Mary was the mild satellite of her sister, and her personality was so completely effaced in her sister that her nearest approach to an opinion was "Betsey says" or "Betsey thinks."

Then we recall Miss Sally Hazard and her sister Katy. The former, rich and dignified, scorned to touch the back of her chair, was a remarkable woman. The well-stored mind made her a delightful talker even to old age. A lover of hospitality, strong in friendship, loyal in family affection, and ever ready to spend time and strength in the service of others, she rounded out a long and well-spent life, which nearly reached a century. Miss Katy kept a cracker shop on the Parade. The well-known asperities of temper made purchasing of her a racy affair, and the unfortunate little factotum who did her errands seasoned his bread with tears and wrath, and when he reached a safe distance from that eagle eye vented his suppressed rage in venomous kicks on the offending wheelbarrow which he so faithfully trundled. The influence of time and true Christian principle softened her later years and left only pleasant memories to those who cared for her.

Then there were the Misses Mary and Abby Lee, the first a rare woman, of wonderful intelligence and qualities, which, if they had not been hidden in the privacy of the domestic circle, would have made her a conspicuous figure in her generation. In Miss Abby the poetic fire burned with no feeble flame, but genius is often accompanied by eccentricities, and hers effectually kept the family from stagnation.

How many will recall the sunny sweetness and quiet drollery of Miss Lizzie Mumford, and the noble dignity and wonderful richness of character of her sister Avis. To all who loved them, their removal left a gap not easily or quickly filled. Who that was privileged to be a visitor at the pleasant sunny home of the Misses Sarah and Fanny Gyles will forget their hospitable welcome and their unfailing interest in all that concerned their friends, from the welfare of their souls to the texture of their garments? Their almost simultaneous death seemed at the time a sad tragedy, but time exercises its softening power. It is seen now rather as a merciful translation, sparing those tenderly attached hearts the pang of separation and the unbearable loneliness of a survivor.

Then we think of Miss Hannah Easton, true Dorcas in making coats and garments for the poor, and of unequal strategy in coaxing a reluctant dollar for her legion pensioners from a tightclosed pocket, and her sister Rebecca, in her hermit seclusion, creeping around the house with her finger on her lips, startling the inmates with her ghostlike appearances; and Miss Peggy and Miss Betty Bruce, gentlewomen in every sense of the word, quaint and unworldly in appearance and character—pleasant sisterhoods, all these! We never think of them singly, but rather as the complement or correlative, each of the other.

Singly, how they troop along, a motley group, each unique enough for the pen of a Dickens or a Hawthorne. Notable among them we recall Miss Mary Ann Roberts whose dignified manners and rare conversational powers made her a shining light in her circle of intimates, appreciated and enjoyed by all, except, perhaps, one eclipsed rival, who was wont to grumble that "Mary Ann was such a monopolizer." In that bright circle of friends many whose have before been mentioned, and the reminiscences of survivors sound like records of the "salons" of old when conversation was an art and people sought their amusement on a higher plane than now. Among those who graced these afternoon teas was Miss Phoebe Bull, whose willowy figure, serene face and saintly sweetness remind one of Madame Guyon or Jacqueline Pascal.

Many others crowd on our remembrance, but we have time for only a rapid glance at each. There was Miss Mary Rodman, whose cheery "How's thee do," provoked an answering cheeriness in response, and Miss Sally Marsh, whose high treble is inseparably connected with the Gothic church, of whose choir she so long formed a part; Miss Abby Chappelle, with her unvaried costume, a sturdy pillar of Zion Church to her death; Miss Anstiss Howland, with her miming steps and floating green veil; Miss Sally Lyon, tall and spare, staunch in good old-fashioned Methodism; Miss Ellen Townsend, whose benefactions made a whole town rejoice; Miss Harriet Alston, with her airy, flighty manner and her occasionally curious use of the King's English; Miss Betsey Slocum, whose tiny figure, bright eyes and quick, hopping motions were irresistibly suggestive of the feathered tribe, and Miss Jane Stuart, witty and talented, a Newport landmark to a ripe old age.

As we look back upon them, in the shadows to which they have retreated, the prevailing impression is, that, as a class, they were distinct. Tall and spare, radiating goodness, with their

prim caps and straight gowns, earth shall see their like no more.

AN INDIAN BRANDED 1727

The following order, passed by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, held in Newport June 13, 1727, tells its own story:

"Whereas, it has been made to appear to this assembly that a certain Indian, named Peter, belonging to Jacob Mott, Jr., of Portsmouth, did sometime past maliciously endeavor to murder his master, by discharging at him a gun, loaded with a bullet and sundry shot, shooting him through the hat, so that it was an extraordinary act of Providence said Mott was not killed; which thing, inasmuch as there was only an intent of mischief, and none really done and acted, falls not under the law, so that the said Indian may have affected on him the punishment equalizing the malignity of his crime, and this assembly having cause to think said Indian may have some accomplices, and that it may be of bad consequences ever to set him at large in this government again. For the preventing of future danger, and for the terror of evil doers hereafter, do order, enact and it is hereby ordered and enacted by this assembly, and by the authority thereof, that the said Indian, named Peter, shall on the seventeenth day of this instant June, be branded on the forehead with the letter R with a hot iron, and be publicly whipped at a cart's tail throughout all the most public corners and places of the town of Newport, as the justices of said town shall see fit to direct, not exceeding ten lashes in one place; and that the said Jacob Mott shall, and hereby hath full power to sell and dispose of said Indian, named Peter, so that he may be banished into some foreign part, never to have liberty of returning into this government again; which sale shall run for the time he hath in said Indian and for so much longer as will pay the charges incident to the aforesaid fact which the said Jacob Mott shall be answerable for; any law, usage or custom to the contrary hereof, notwithstanding."

DYRE'S ISLAND

"I do affirm that we, the purchasers of Rhode Island (myself being the chief), William Dyre desiring a spot of land of us, as we passed by it, after we had purchased the said island, did grant him our right in the said island, and named it Dyre's Island."

Witness my hand October 18, 1669.

(Signed)

WILLIAM CODDINGTON.

"I, Richard Carder, being a purchaser, do own the above said writing."

November 2, 1669.

RICHARD CARDER.

"Newport on Rhode Island, 10th November, 1669. This is to testify that I, Roger Williams, being acquainted (by the good Providence of God) with the first conception, birth and growth of Rhode Island (alias Aquidneck) do attest and affirm, as in the holy presence of God, that by the consent of the first purchasers of Rhode Island (dead and living) the little island, commonly called Dyre's Island, was from the first and always (sometimes, in meritment) but all ways in earnest, granted to be, not only in name, but also in truth and reality the proper right and inheritance of William Dyre of Newport on Rhode Island."

ROGER WILLIAMS, Assistant."

QUERIES.

10413. CHANDLER—Who was Mary Chandler, wife of William, whose son, John Simpkins Chandler, was born March 16, 1765. Did John marry and when did he die?—M. L. L.

10414. GODDARD—Daniel Goddard had two children by his second wife Ruth, viz: Mary, born Aug. 14, 1749, and Bradford, born Nov. 19, 1751. What is the full date of Bradford's birth and who was Daniel Goddard's first wife and were there any children?—M. G. D.

10415. KELLY—Who was Mary, wife of Edmund Kelly. They had a son, John Callender Kelly, who was born Dec. 14, 1771.—G. E. W.

10416. MARK—What was the name of Holland Mark's mother. He was born at Newport Nov. 9, 1728. His father's name was Nathaniel Mark.—W. L.

10417. LADD—What is the birthdate of Joseph Ladd. He was the son of William and Sarah Ladd.—L. L. M.

10418. CODDINGTON—Mrs. Susanna Coddington and Mr. John Jackson, Jr., of Boston, were married Aug. 9, 1747. Who was Susanna before she became Mrs. Coddington and also what was her first husband's Christian name.—E. W. G.

10419. PECKHAMS of Yaldham, England—John (4) de Peckham, of Hadlow, said by Hasted to be the father of Martin de Peckham, but no authority is given.

Martin (5) de Peckham held E. Aldham in 1306; probably died 1311; said to be buried at Wrotham, married Margery, second daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas de Aldham; alive in 1327, said to be buried at Wrotham.

William (6) de Peckham, clerk in the Deanery of Shoreham, died 1363. Adm. at Lambeth.

Alexander (6) de Peckham, alive 1363, dead in 1400.

John (6) de Peckham dead in 1363, probably married Elen, perhaps daughter of James Bokeland and Joan his wife, and had:

John (7) de Peckham, alive in 1398, dead 1400.

Agnes (7), dead 1400.

Joan (7), dead 1400.

Sir James (7) de Peckham, Knight before 1342, died 1400; Will at Lam. beth M. P. 1372, 1377, 1382; Sheriff 1370-1388. Desired to be buried at Wrotham Church Yard; married Lora, daughter and heiress of Sir de Morant of Chering; widow of Sir Thomas Cawne of Oghtham (Effngy). Will in Surendum. Mss.—B. J. P.

Life of a File.

Efficiency experts have been studying files and find that the life of one of these tools, on the average, is 25,000 strokes. To employ a file for more than its normal period of usefulness, it is claimed, more than doubles the cost of the work.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular correspondent)

Miss Irene Sewall of Power street and Miss Hazel Macomber of Tiverton are visiting friends in Northampton, Mass.

Mrs. Katherine Cooper, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has returned to her home after spending a week with her sister, Mrs. John H. Newland and Rev. Mr. Newland of New Bedford. Mrs. Cooper preached at the Friends Church in exchange with Miss Elizabeth Trout, minister of that church.

Among those spending the summer with Miss Jane Dennis at Willowbrook, are Dr. Elizabeth Denio of Rochester, Miss Denio of the Conestock School, New York, Miss A. G. Munro of Rochester, Rev. Charles W. Wendte and Mrs. Wendte of Newton, Mass. Rev. Mr. Wendte was at one time pastor of the Channing Memorial Church of Newport.

Miss Marietta Barton of Sharon, Mass., is spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bridgeman of Glen street.

Little Freddie Urquhart, the sixteen months old twin son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Urquhart of this town, is seriously ill at his home with pneumonia.

The directors of the Newport County Fair met at Fair Hall on Tuesday to make preparatory plans for the coming fair which will be the twenty-second annual fair.

The Portsmouth Grange observed Children's Night on Tuesday night at Fair Hall. Numerous recitations and piano selections were given by the children. Mrs. John Coggeshall and Mrs. Warren R. Sherman were on the entertainment committee. Each child received a patriotic hat as a souvenir. Ice cream and cakes were served and dancing followed.

Rev. and Mrs. William M. Allen of Newport entertained Mrs. Allen's mother, Mrs. Eunice A. Greene, on Saturday. Upon arriving at the home of her daughter Mrs. Greene found that a surprise birthday party had been prepared for her.

Mr. Earl Peckham of Providence has been guest of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Coggeshall and other friends in this town.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Pierce and daughter Muriel and Mr. and Mrs. William Penn Macomber and little son have been camping out on the East Shore.

Mrs. Edward Foulkner, who has been guest of Mr. and Mrs. James K. Tallman of Fall River, has returned to her home on Freeborn street.

Mrs. Elinora Randall and Miss Fanny T. Clarke, who have been guests of their nephew, Mr. Roy Randall, and Mrs. Randall of Woonsocket, have returned to the home of Miss Clarke on Turnpike avenue.

Rev. and Mrs. Everett P. Smith and family, who have been away on a week's vacation, returned Thursday to their home at St. Mary's Rectory. Mr. Jack Richards, Mrs. Smith's brother, who has recently returned from overseas, has been their guest, but has now concluded his visit with them.

Miss Augusta Chase gave a party to a number of her young friends at the home of her father, Mr. Benjamin Earl Anthony, on the corner of West Main Road and Bradford avenue. Games were played and refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Anthony of Gary, Ill., are guests of Mr. Anthony's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Anthony, Sr. Mr. Anthony has resided in the West for the past ten years. Mr. Anthony is a graduate of Brown University and is a civil engineer, being employed by the American Bridge Co.

Mrs. Ida M. Grinnell has concluded her visit with Mrs. Sophie Nichols of Providence and has returned to her home on Freeborn street.

A peculiar accident occurred on Monday when a steam roller with trailers filled with crushed stone ran away on Dexter street. The roller was being used as a tractor to haul the stone across the island from the Coal Mines to the East Main Road, where the new State road is under construction. While coming down the steep grade on Dexter street the operator lost control of the roller and it ran across the Main road and car tracks and into the deep ditch on the east side of the track. Another roller was sent to haul it out, but it was over half an hour before traffic could be resumed on the Bay State electric railway.

The books loaned from the Portsmouth Public Library for June were as follows: Geography and Travel 16, History 27, Biography 6, Science and Art 17, Poetry and Drama 7, Language and Literature 16, Fiction 409, Miscellaneous 10, total 509.

Mr. and Mrs. Abner Peck Lawton went on Monday to Putnam, Conn., where Mr. Lawton is engaged in road work for the Lane Construction Co.

Rugby Football.

At the famous school of Rugby, England, originated that form of football, now bearing the name of the school. An inscription, at Rugby reads: "This stone commemorates the exploit of William Webb Ellis, who, with a fine disregard for the rules of football, as played in his time, first took the ball in his arms and ran with it, thus originating the distinctive feature of the rugby game. A. D. 1823."

Forests of the Caucasus.

The forests of the Caucasus in Russia are estimated at 12,000,000 acres, chiefly in the Black sea territory, which is at the rate of nearly twenty acres to each inhabitant. The forests of western Siberia have been scarcely explored, but they are stated to be 200,000,000 acres in extent, more than half being in an absolute state of nature.—Rocky Mountain Herald.

Butterbean Is Meal.

A meal for a whole family from one bean is possible now in California. The bean is called the Guinea butterbean, and one offered in the Los Angeles market was almost three feet long and nine inches in circumference. It is said to be excellent eating, similar to the eggplant.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, July 11th, 1919.

Estate of Jennie May Baldwin, deceased. CHARLES T. Baldwin, executor of the will of Jennie May Baldwin, late of said Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account, with the estate of said deceased, for allowance, which account shows distribution in accordance with the terms of the will; and the same is received and referred to the Twenty-eighth day of July instant, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, July 12th, 1919.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of J. HARRINGTON, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

ELIZABETH A. HARRINGTON

Probate Court of the City of Newport, July 10th, 1919.

Estate of Dennis McDonald. RICHARD McDONALD and ELLEN HARRINGTON, Executors of the will of Dennis McDonald, late of said Newport, deceased, present their first and final account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance, which account shows distribution in accordance with the terms of the will; and the same is received and referred to the Twenty-eighth day of July instant, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, July 5th, 1919.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last will and testament of JEREMY LEARY, late of the city of Newport, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, hereby gives notice that she has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

MARY E. CRANE.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, July 5th, 1919.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last will and testament of AUGUSTUS J. NOLAN, late of the city of Newport, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, hereby gives notice that she has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

ELLEN C. NOLAN.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, July 8th, 1919.

Estate of Joseph T. Keely. REQUEST in writing is made by Annie Keely, of said Newport, widow of Joseph T. Keely, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, that she, or some other suitable person may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and request is received and referred to the Twenty-eighth day of July instant, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

No. 1402

Reserve District No. 1

REPORT

OF the condition of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, May 1, 1919.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	Dollars
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	71,899 61
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) 116,000 00	236 01
U. S. Bonds and certificates of indebtedness owned and pledged	20,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds	130,000 00
Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2 per cent, and 4 and 4 1/2 per cent, unpledged	51,939 71
Liberty Loan Bonds 3 1/2 and 4 1/2 per cent, pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	51,939 71
Securities other than U. S. Bonds (not including stocks) owned and pledged	20,000 00
Total bonds and securities, etc., other than U. S. Bonds	22,978 75
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank Stock	1,400 00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)	5,100 00
Value of banking house	14,000 00
Equity in banking house	14,000 00
Legal reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	42,250 33
Cash in vault and out amounts due from National Banks	88,391 07
Exchanges for clearing house	3,778 45
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	5,500 00
Interest earned but not collected—approximate on notes and bills receivable not past due	1,824 67
Total	\$708,159 03

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	Dollars
Surplus fund	\$120,000 00
Undivided profits	20,899 49
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid, or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)	4,363 68
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)	2,375 37
Circulating notes outstanding	107,500 00
Certified checks outstanding	1,477 11
Checks on own bank outstanding	2,032 82
Individual deposits subject to check	379,248 78
Certificates of deposits due in less than 30 days (other than money borrowed)	6,699 20
Dividends unpaid	19 20
Total	\$708,159 03

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss.

I, Henry C. Stevens, Jr., Cashier of the above named bank, do hereby certify that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. C. STEVENS, JR., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of May, 1919.

PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: GEORGE W. SHERMAN, WILLIAM STEVENS, WILLIAM E. DENNIS, JR., Directors.

Judging Others.

We cannot judge our fellow men without in some measure judging ourselves. We are always inwardly laying down laws for others, and by that very act are forming a code for ourselves. The wrong we see in another may be the sin of his ignorance, but there can be no like excuse for us who have recognized and labeled it.

NEWPORT BEACH SHORE DINNERS TODAY AND EVERY DAY

Service from 12 noon to 8 p. m. A la Carte Service, Fish, Lobsters, Steaks, Chops and Cakes

Special Dinners Served at Lunch Dept. in Convention Hall

DANCING TONIGHT

8 to 11 o'clock Music by NEWPORT BANJO BAND.

12 Pieces

ADMISSION PRICES

LADIES 25c. War Tax 3c. Total 28c. GENTS 35c. War Tax 4c. Total 39c.

NEWPORT BEACH

Charter 1555 REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF Reserve District No. 1

The National Exchange Bank

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business on June 30, 1919.

RESOURCES

	Dollars	Cts.
1. Loans and discounts including rediscounts, (except those shown in b and c.)	612,719 94	
2. Total loans	512,719 94	\$12,719 94
3. Overdrafts, secured and unsecured, (other than U. S. Bonds, other than Liberty Bonds, and including U. S. certificates of indebtedness)	2,035 11	
4. U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	100,000 00	
5. Premiums on U. S. Bonds	10,000 00	
6. Liberty Loan Bonds, 3 1/2, 4 and 4 1/2 per cent, unpledged	110,000 00	
7. Liberty Loan Bonds 3 1/2, 4 and 4 1/2 per cent, pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	100,000 00	
8. Bonds (other than U. S. Bonds) pledged to secure U. S. deposits	25,000 00	\$12,719 94
9. Securities other than U. S. Bonds (not including stocks) owned and pledged, (other than U. S. Bonds)	55,350 00	
10. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent subscription)	128,944 50	
11. Value of banking house, owned and unencumbered	134,234 50	
12. Equity in banking house	22,415 00	\$3,940 00
13. Legal reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	22,415 00	
14. Cash in vault and out amounts due from national banks	22,415 00	
15. Exchanges for clearing house	148,312 42	
16. Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than item 17)	10,832 52	
17. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	17,285 58	
18. Total of items 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18	18,140 23	
19. Notes and Bills Receivable not past due	5,000 00	
20. Other assets, if any	2,582 81	
Total	\$1,203,403 13	

LIABILITIES

	Dollars	Cts.
24. Capital stock paid in	\$100,000 00	
25. Surplus fund	65,000 00	
26. A. Undivided profits	35,376 17	
B. Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid, or interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)	35,376 17	
27. Interest earned but not collected (approximate)	3,016 85	
28. Circulating notes outstanding	91,300 00	
29. Net amounts due to National Banks	4,610 41	
30. Net amounts due to banks, bankers and trust companies (other than included in items 21 or 32)	174,257 49	
31. Certified checks outstanding	1,477 11	
32. Total of items 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32	136,886 63	
33. Demand deposits other than bank deposits subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days)	650,420 49	
34. Individual deposits subject to check	47,329 49	
35. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	4,013 60	
36. Dividends unpaid	19 20	
37. Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (items 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37)	701,793 48	
38. Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank	25,000 00	
Total	\$1,203,403 13	

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

County of Newport, ss.

I, George H. Proud, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of July, 1919.